

FIVE CENTS

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SUDDEN HITCH IN PLANS FOR BRITISH COAL CONFERENCE

Expected Negotiations Between Miners, Owners and Government Delayed—Premier Announces Efforts at Settlement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Following the Premier's conciliatory speech in the House of Commons last night, the industrial situation looks brighter. Although the transport workers today unanimously pledged their assistance to the miners, this announcement was followed by an exchange of letters between the Premier and the parties to the dispute, who consented to meet under the auspices of the government. It was therefore hoped that the controversy might be settled without further extension of the strike.

In the Commons tonight, however, the Premier said a hitch had occurred in resumption of the negotiations, as the Miners' Federation had intimated that it could not see its way to comply with one of the essential conditions for negotiations, namely, that pumping should be resumed to prevent destruction of the mines. He appealed to the federation to reconsider that decision, and asked the miners' executive to prevent the pits being flooded, as it was impossible for mine owners or government to enter a discussion, which must necessarily take some time, while the mines were being flooded.

The Premier stated that from an arranged would be paid the old rate of wages. He considered there would be nothing derogatory to the miners' dignity in allowing pumping men to resume work pending the negotiations. The Premier has written to the miners' executive asking them to meet him early in the morning at Downing Street.

New Condition Imposed

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Miners' Federation executive tonight, when a meeting with the mine owners tomorrow was considered, Frank Hughes, the secretary, stated that a further communication from the Premier had been received laying down certain conditions which the Premier considered essential for a further resumption of the negotiations. The conditions were: (1) that the miners should resume work pending the negotiations; (2) that the miners should not demand a strike; (3) that the miners should not demand a strike; (4) that the miners should not demand a strike.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech last night was correctly interpreted to mean that negotiations will be resumed between owners and miners. The Premier went further than was expected in stating that the government would take part in the conferences if desired. It was even gathered from his speech that if any guarantee could be given of a possibility of settlement being reached within a limited time, control might be extended for one month. Altogether it was felt that the Premier's speech had eased the situation considerably. His step this morning in writing to Evan Williams, president of the Mining Association, directing Mr. Williams' attention to the Premier's speech in the Commons with regard to the desirability of the negotiations being resumed, and repeating that the government tenders the use of its good offices for the purpose of bringing the parties together, along with a similar letter to Frank Hughes, secretary of the Miners' Federation, bore out this interpretation.

Letters Yield Results

These letters yielded immediate fruit for this afternoon, the executive of the Miners' Federation assembled and decided to accept the government's offer to meet the owners and government representatives at a conference, the time and place to be arranged to suit the convenience of all parties. The mine owners also accepted the government's offer.

Arthur Henderson, who was responsible for having the debate adjourned last night in the Commons, today said that, in view of the Prime Minister's letter to the miners advising the Mining Association, he thought it would not be wise to proceed with the general discussion. The Premier then read the letter received from Mr. Hughes and Mr. Williams, in the latter of which it was assumed that, if the miners agreed to meet, steps would be taken to insure the collieries being kept free from water and in a safe condition for resumption of work. Delegation of the National Transport Workers' Federation resembled this morning, and after an hour's sitting, unanimously decided to support the miners, giving all assistance in their power, to whatever extent was necessary. A special delegate meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen assembled at Unity House today, but adjourned without announcing their decision. The Miners' Federation executive also met in the morning, but adjourned without making any announcement.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN NATIONS TO CONFER

Little Entente, After Successfully Compelling Hapsburg Return to Switzerland, Will Join Important Economic Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The former Emperor Charles left Steinsdamm for Switzerland yesterday and reached Switzerland today, his stay in western Hungary having at last convinced his advisers that a return to power was impossible. Up to the last moment, however, conflicting reports as to his intentions were circulated, until it became evident time would not increase the military support available, nor alter the attitude of those who are determined to oppose the Hapsburg designs.

The failure of the coup d'état is regarded in authoritative quarters as a distinct triumph for the Little Entente, for whatever slight differences Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia may have, the first really critical ordeal to which the entente has been subjected has proved its durability. An ultimatum was sent to Budapest threatening military operations against Hungary in the event of Charles failing to leave the country by Thursday, and this step proved effective.

Apart from the lever inherent in the possession of powerful armies, however, it was obvious that there were other means available to Hungary's neighbors to protect themselves in their new-found power. The resumption of normal economic relations in southeastern Europe will be the subject of a special conference of the states primarily concerned at Porto Rosa on the Adriatic Sea. While the main function of the conference will be consideration of technical matters, it is thought that a political treaty cannot be avoided prior to last week's events in Hungary. Moreover there will be a preliminary conference at Rome this week, where, no doubt, Charles' escapade will be informally discussed outside the conference room. This preliminary meeting was arranged some time ago in order to discuss the agenda and other necessary details.

In the course of the last few weeks, several such meetings have taken place between the states of Central Europe, and on some occasions allied representatives have participated. Delegates from Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Jugoslavia and Hungary are expected at the Rome conference, and questions arising out of the peace treaties will be discussed. They will aim, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, at the adjustment of mutual credits between the various states concerned, and agreements will have to be arrived at regarding the payment of Austro-Hungarian monetary claims, which fell due during the war, and distribution of funds and bequests formerly administered by Austria or Hungary.

Important Questions Arise A basis for deciding the nationality of the business concerns, whose capital and shareholders belong to various nationalities, will be settled, and this step will also be necessary as regards financial establishments whose branches are not situated in the same state as their administrative headquarters. The agenda of the conference will also include measures to be taken for estimating the compensation due to individuals as the result of the war, while the degree of authority to be accorded the arbitration courts provided by the St. Germain and Trianon treaties will need definition.

Thus will the ground be laid for positive results, which it is hoped to achieve at the subsequent Porto Rosa conference. Transport is the key to the economic situation in southeastern Europe, the informant stated, and these conferences are expected to be the prelude to an improvement in transport facilities and in the exchange of goods.

WELFARE OF ARMENIA TO GET ATTENTION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office, NEW YORK, New York.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the American Committee for Armenian Independence has been assured by the State Department that its appeal to President Harding with regard to the relations of the Armenians, the Turks and the French in Cilicia will receive attention and consideration. It appears that besides prominent Americans connected with this committee, many others have appealed individually to President Harding, evidencing their deep concern for the welfare of Armenia.

PLAN TO NEUTRALIZE UPPER SILESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—A plan for solving the intricate problem of the partition of Upper Silesia, drawing the new border line in conformity with the wishes of the population by making the province, like Danzig, an independent state, is now coming to the front. Although previously against it, the Roman Catholics have taken up the scheme, which was originally proposed by America in the spring of 1919 as a means of "neutralizing" Upper Silesia and forming an independent "coal state." The movement is headed by Dr. Skowronek, who is himself closely connected with the Roman Catholic Party.

The latter, however, officially denies its cooperation. The plebiscite has done nothing to solve the population problem. The situation continues as obscure as ever. The press still refuses to surrender the smallest particle to Poland, and the Paris decision is not expected before June 1.

NEWS SUMMARY

Brighter prospects for the miners' coal strike in Britain? Although the transport workers pledged their assistance to the miners, and the railwaymen have met to consider a sympathetic strike, and adjourned without reaching any decision, the parties to the dispute have consented to meet together under the auspices of the government. It is, therefore, hoped that the controversy may be settled without further extension of the strike. The Premier's speech in the House of Commons also holds out the hope that if guarantees of a possible settlement could be reached within a time limit, government control might be extended for one month. Mr. Lloyd George, however, announced later that a hitch had developed in the proposed negotiations between the miners' representatives and the owners.

There is a notable divergence in the news with regard to the alleged serious reverses sustained by the Greek troops at Eski-Shehr in Asia Minor. According to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Greeks made a reconnaissance of the Turkish forces, and finding them strong, retired to their fortified positions. No Greek divisions were captured. According to the Paris news, however, there is now no dissimulation in France of a Greek reverse, and it is felt that the "failure" weakens the position of Greece in any new negotiations to obtain a compromise on the Treaty of Sèvres. It should be noted, however, that the Greek Foreign Ministry credits Constantinople with being the source of the bad news that Paris now gives credence to.

Charles, former Hungarian King, has reached Switzerland at last! The failure of the foolish coup d'état is a real feather in the cap of the Little Entente, whose solidarity has well stood its first test. The recent stirring events in Hungary are to form the subject of a special conference of interested states at Porto Rosa, on the Adriatic, following a preliminary conference at Rome, where agreements will also have to be arrived at concerning Austro-Hungarian monetary claims; while the two conferences are expected to prove the prelude to measures for improved transport facilities and exchange of goods in southeastern Europe.

The Premier did not develop this theme, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there has recently been much discussion of a method of reparations entitled "participations." Participations means that the allied governments, probably represented by the Reparations Commission, shall receive a share of the profits made by the great German companies. This would directly link the amount paid to the prosperity of Germany as a community of capitalists, rather than as a government.

How the proportion of profits would be allotted remains to be discussed. Existing shares may be handed over, or shares may be watered by the creation of new stock, or the Allies may participate in profits without holding shares and without possessing a voice in the control of the companies. New Method Finds Favor Clearly this is only one of a number of possible methods, but it appears to be finding favor. The difficulty of course is that the money would come in the form of paper marks. The somewhat dangerous plan of selling private capital is also involved. Mr. Briand alluded to this system in a remote manner when he signified that, under pressure, German financiers and industrialists will know how to find means of payment.

On his determination to use force to the utmost, Mr. Briand was more definite than any minister has yet been, and his statement is received with the fullest possible approval. He sees in the German exchange of notes with America another ruse that has failed. Immense indignation is expressed today at the German suggestion that

Secretary Hughes, presiding yesterday for the first time at a meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union, expressed his appreciation of the value of the union in promoting understanding and good will among the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The organization, he declared, on something more enduring than formal documents, that is, on the assurance of community of ideals and purposes.

Governor Frazier of North Dakota declared yesterday that the constructive program of the Nonpartisan League would be carried out in spite of what he called the opposition of big interests. As an example of unfair propaganda sent out to discredit the league, the Governor said that greater publicity had recently been given the bank closing in his state than to those elsewhere, although more banks closed their doors in other states than in North Dakota.

Evidence that in March, 1917, Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, had become an advocate of ratification of the Colombian treaty, will be produced in the Senate when the fight for ratification opens on the convening of the special session. The evidence consists of letters exchanged in that month between the former President and R. B. Hall, now Secretary of the Interior and then a Senator from New Mexico.

ALLIED PLANS FOR FURTHER SANCTIONS

Coercive Measures Will Be Applied If German Payment Due May 1, Is Not Forthcoming. Mr. Briand Informs the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, PARIS, France (Wednesday).—What is considered the gravest moment since the war is now rapidly approaching for Europe, when momentous decisions with incalculable consequences will have to be taken. So far as France is concerned, those decisions appear to be irrevocably fixed. The discourse of Aristide Briand, the Premier, in the Senate, is a most solemn warning. It confirms the impression received in all well informed political circles that next month will see a great crisis.

For some time it has been known that France regards the application of the present sanction as a first step, to be followed by others of more serious character, should they be necessary. Mr. Briand has now publicly declared that after May 1, no forgiveness will be tolerated on the part of Germany. Coercive measures will be employed. Guarantees of a solid sort will be seized. If there are any lack of honest dealing by Germany a strong hand will be put upon her.

French Determination The declaration of Mr. Briand leaves no possible doubt about the intention of France to put such forceful reasoning, to yield or be crushed. Some indication of how France is hoping to wring money out of Germany was given. Mr. Briand represented Germany as capital of finance and industry, and an atmosphere of harmony, sheltering behind the camouflage of a feeble government. If the German state is poor, these individuals are rich. Mr. Briand insisted that the Allies have a lien on the whole of the German possessions. All that vast factory known as Germany is a guarantee for French credits.

The Premier did not develop this theme, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that there has recently been much discussion of a method of reparations entitled "participations." Participations means that the allied governments, probably represented by the Reparations Commission, shall receive a share of the profits made by the great German companies. This would directly link the amount paid to the prosperity of Germany as a community of capitalists, rather than as a government.

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VOICE IN MANDATE DECISIONS INSISTED ON BY WASHINGTON

United States One of Allied and Associated Powers to Which Germany Surrendered Possessions, Mr. Hughes Asserts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government has enunciated the fundamentals of its policy on mandates in the note sent to the principal allied powers on the subject of the mandate of the island of Yap to Japan. Notes were sent last Saturday to Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy. The text made public by the State Department yesterday was, specifically, that of the note to Great Britain. It was said to differ from the one sent to Japan only in that the latter contained references to past correspondence between the United States and Japan.

Broadly, the United States insists that having helped to win the war, the United States as an associated power is clearly entitled to a voice in the disposal of the overseas possessions of Germany, title and rights to which were renounced by her "in favor of the principal allied and associated powers." The United States is the associated power referred to and the fact of her not having accepted the Versailles Treaty does not invalidate her rights, the Secretary of State contends. The United States not having entered into the Treaty, the League of Nations had no power to bind the United States, and, in fact, the United States refuses to recognize the finality of acts of the Supreme Council, an examination of the minutes of the meeting of that body on May 7, 1919, shows that there was no decision on that date by the Council of Four assigning a mandate to Japan for Yap.

Mr. Wilson Quoted In proof of this statement sent by Woodrow Wilson to Norman H. Davis, then Undersecretary of State and president of the International Communications Conference, on March 3, 1921, the last day of his term as President of the United States, is quoted in support of the government's position. It is not held that this is essential, but it is cumulative testimony.

While the position of the United States Government in regard to the mandate of Japan over Yap is made so plain that there can be no possible misunderstanding respecting it, the assurance is given that "the United States seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has not desired to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other powers, including, of course, Japan." In other words, the United States is not after the "spoils of war," but is going to have a word to say about the distribution of territory and privileges yielded up by Germany to "the allied and associated powers."

Yap is only taken by way of illustration. As it happens it is the first of the mandates to require an expression of policy by the United States. The United States demand in regard to Yap is that it be placed under international administration for communication purposes. No Sanction by United States The United States could waive her rights only by means of a treaty so providing, and there is no such treaty. The American note points out that the draft convention relating to the mandate for the former German islands in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator inaccurately purported to commit the United States as one of the grantors, but the very fact of seeking to commit it indicated that the right and interest of the United States were recognized and that no action could be taken without the sanction of the United States. There was no such sanction.

Diplomatists here manifested the greatest interest in the note, which was accepted as the most convincing evidence of the firm policy of the State Department, taken in connection with the recent note regarding the German reparations and with the fact that Congress within a few days will take up the subject of the formal termination of the war, the relation of the United States to the Allies, the settlement with Germany and progress in the rehabilitation of peace conditions.

Text of American Note The text of the note to Great Britain follows: "With respect to the mandate to Japan, purporting to have been confirmed and defined in its terms by the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, of the German possessions in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the equator, this government deems it appropriate to state the fundamental basis of its representations and the principles, which, in its view, are determinative. "It will not be questioned that the right to dispose of the overseas possessions of Germany was acquired only through the victory of the allied and associated powers, and it is also believed that there is no disposition on the part of the British Government to deny participation of the United States in that victory. It would seem to follow necessarily that the right accruing to the allied and associated

SECRETARY HUGHES SPEAKS FOR UNITY

Appreciation of Value of Pan-American Union Expressed at Meeting of Board of Governors, at Which He Presided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, presided for the first time yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Pan-American Union, and expressed his appreciation of the value of the Union in promoting understanding and good will among the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

"The organization," he said, "is the symbol of Pan-American unity. It rests upon that which is more enduring than pacts or conventions, or any formal documents—that is, upon the assurance of community of ideals and purposes."

In welcoming him, Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, the Chilean Ambassador, said, in part: "Our confidence must of necessity be inspired by association with an eminent magistrate whose judgment has long been exercised with conspicuous ability in the delicate application of the rule—the very corner stone of law—that to each shall be given that which is his. No people can claim more than that; none can exact less. Thus, Mr. Secretary, you are doubly welcome, and we assure you, on our part, that you will find here the freest cooperation and an atmosphere of harmony which is traditional with us, in accordance with the purposes and spirit of the institution."

Mr. Hughes said in response: "This organization is the symbol of Pan-American unity. It is a unity in diversity. We have our separate characteristics, our distinct problems, our individual points of view. Our unity does not rest upon uniformity. But that which unites our peoples is far more significant than any points of difference. "We are united in our regard for republican institutions, the maintenance of the will of the people constitutionally expressed through the organs of self-government and under safeguards which are designed to insure the stability which alone can make prosperity possible and give play to all appropriate national aspirations."

"We are united in our appreciation of the interests which are peculiar to this hemisphere, in our realization of the importance of immunity for any influences that might be hostile to the perpetuity of the institutions which have been here set up in the interest of political liberty. We are united in our desire to maintain peace, a peace which finds its assurance in the national self-respect by which each people safeguards its own rights in frank recognition of the rights of others, and in the endeavor to resolve all differences of view by friendly resort to the processes of reason. We know that there is no other assurance of peace than the love of justice. We realize the need of a more intimate interpretation of each to the other."

GENERAL PELAEZ TO MAKE TOUR MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Gen. Manuel Pelaez, former commander of federal troops in the Tampico district, will leave Tampico next week for a visit to the United States, England and France. At Washington he will confer with President Harding.

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power through the common victory is shared by the United States and that there could be no valid or effective disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, now under consideration, without the assent of the United States.

Authority Not Delegated

"This government must therefore point out that as the United States has never voted either the Supreme Council or the League of Nations with any authority to bind the United States or to act on its behalf, there has been no opportunity for any decision which could be deemed to affect the rights of the United States. It may also be observed that the right accruing to the United States through the victory in which it has participated could not be regarded as in any way ceded or surrendered by treaty, or to other nations, except by treaty, and that no such treaty has been made.

"The fact that the United States has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles cannot detract from rights which the United States has already acquired, and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party could not affect these rights. But it should be noted that the Treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure to Japan or to any other nations any right in the overseas possessions of Germany, save an equal right therein should be secured to the United States. On the contrary, Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles provides: 'Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.' It will not be questioned that one of the principal allied and associated powers in whose favor Germany renounces her rights and titles is the United States. Thus, not only could the position of the Government of Japan derive no strength from the Treaty of Versailles or from any discussions preliminary thereto, but the terms of that treaty confirm the position of the Government of the United States.

The Draft Convention

"Further, the draft convention relating to the mandate for the German concessions in the Pacific Ocean, north of the equator, which was subsequently proposed, proceeded in the same way, purporting on behalf of the United States as one of the grantors to confer the mandate upon Japan, thus recognizing the right and interest of the United States and the fact that the proposed action could not be effective without the agreement of the United States as one of the principal allied and associated powers.

"As the United States did not enter into this convention, or into any treaty, relating to the subject, this government is unable to understand upon what grounds it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the League of Nations was without any authority to bind the United States, and that the confirmation of its mandate in question, and the definition of its terms, by the Council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, cannot be regarded as having effect with respect to the United States.

United States Right Recognized

"It should be noted that this mandate not only violates Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, to the effect that 'Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights over her overseas possessions, including therein groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying north of the equator,' but also recites that 'the principal allied and associated powers have agreed that at this time to consider the terms of the so-called 'C' mandates, or the discussions with respect thereto.

Attitude of Mr. Wilson

"As, in the absence of any treaty with the United States relating to the matter, there was no decision on May 7, 1919, binding the United States, it is deemed to be unnecessary again to examine the brief minutes of the meeting of the Supreme Council on that date. It may, however, be proper to say that the minutes of this meeting, although obviously without any finality, could not properly be construed without due regard to the other proceedings of the Supreme Council and without taking account of the reservations which President Wilson had already made in the previous meetings of the Supreme Council on April 21, April 30, and May 1, 1919. The attitude of President Wilson is sufficiently shown by the following statement which he made to the Department of State on March 3, 1921.

"I beg to return the note received yesterday from the Japanese Government, which I have read, in relation to the proposed mandate covering the Island of Yap.

"My first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the Council of Four assigned to Japan a mandate for the Island of Yap, was conveyed to me by Mr. Norman Davis in October, last. I then informed him that I had never consented to the assignment of the Island of Yap to Japan.

Reservations Regarding Yap

"I had not previously given particular attention to the wording of the Council's minutes of May 7, 1919, which were only recently called to my attention. I had on several occasions prior to the date mentioned made specific reservations regarding the Island

of Yap and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under mandate to any one power, but should be internationalized for cable purposes. I assumed that this position would be duly considered in connection with the settlement of the cable question and that it therefore was no longer a matter for consideration in connection with the peace negotiations. I never abandoned or modified this position in respect to the Island of Yap, and I did not agree on May 7, 1919, or at any other time, that the Island of Yap should be included in the assignment of mandates to Japan.

"As a matter of fact, all agreements of mandate were conditional upon a subsequent agreement being reached as to the specific terms of the mandates, and further, upon their acceptance by each of the principal allied and associated powers. The consent of the United States is essential both as to assignments of mandates and the terms and provisions of the mandates, after agreement as to their assignment or allocation.

"The consent of the United States, as you know, has never been given on either point, as to the Island of Yap.

No Duty to Make Protest

"Apart from the expressed purpose of President Wilson in relation to the Island of Yap, inasmuch as the proceedings of the Supreme Council on May 7, 1919, did not, and in the nature of things could not, have finality, this government is unable to perceive any ground for the contention that it was the duty of this government to make immediate protests with respect to the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, and certainly it cannot be said that an omission to do so operated as a cession of its rights. It may be added, however, that when the matter was brought to the attention of this government in connection with the Conference on Communications in October, last, this government informed the Government of Japan and other governments (by notes of November 9, 1920) that it was the understanding of this government that the Island of Yap was not included in the action of May 7, 1919. Its position was subsequently stated at length.

"It is a cause of regret to this government that after and despite this protest, there should have been any attempt to pass upon drafts of mandates purporting to deal with the Pacific Islands, including Yap, and that a mandate should have been approved, or attempted to be put into effect, which, while purporting to be made in the name of the United States, was without the assent of the United States. This government trusts that this action, which it must assume was taken under a misapprehension, will be reconsidered.

Right Not Lost

"In particular, as no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States relating to the Island of Yap, and as no one has ever been authorized to cede or surrender the right or interest of the United States in the Island, this government must insist that it has not lost its right or interest as it existed prior to any action of the Supreme Council or of the League of Nations, and cannot recognize the allocation of the Island or the validity of the mandate to Japan.

"In this view, this government deems it to be unnecessary at this time to consider the terms of the so-called 'C' mandates, or the discussions with respect thereto.

"This government, as has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the Island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other powers, including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the Government of Japan and of the governments of the other allied and associated powers, this government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter whereby the just interests of all may be properly conserved."

SOCIALIST TICKET LOSES IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Unofficial returns yesterday from about four precincts reveal an almost complete defeat for Socialist candidates in Tuesday's municipal election. Mrs. Victor L. Berger, who was elected to the school board, was the only Socialist among the winners. Emil Seldel, former Socialist Mayor, was decisively defeated for alderman-at-large by William B. McKinley, Nonpartisan. J. J. Gregory, circuit judge, was an easy winner over John Kleiss, Socialist, and Civil Judge Cordes, who left the Socialist Party after the St. Louis platform was adopted, was reelected. The proposal to adopt daylight saving was carried.

WOMEN TO RUN A KANSAS TOWN

THAYER, Kansas—Two grandmothers, three housewives and a woman telephone operator will administer the affairs of this town of 400 population for the next year. An entire women's ticket, campaigning without a platform, swept into power in Tuesday's election by a majority of four to one. Members of the new administration include: Mayor, Mrs. A. H. Forest, three children and eight grandchildren; police judge, Mrs. Hattie Brewster, four children and four grandchildren. All of the new town council are women. Every member of the new administration is also a church worker.

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BRITAIN DEFENDS OIL CONCESSIONS

Reply to Colby Note Protesting Against British Attitude in Mesopotamia Cites Policy of the United States as Precedent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting in agreement with the British Government, the State Department made public last night the text of the note sent by the British Foreign Office to the United States Government on March 1, in answer to the representations made by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, in which he took exception to the terms of the Suez Canal agreement and the claims made by British interests to a priority of rights over oil concessions in certain portions of Mesopotamia, including Baghdad and Mosul.

The note, signed by Earl Curzon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, brushes aside many of the contentions of Mr. Colby as based on a misunderstanding. It declares categorically that the "mutual cooperation and reciprocity in various countries" for oil developments by the British and French governments involved "no monopoly and no exclusive rights," and would be at all times subject to laws of the countries concerned.

The "Open Door" Policy

On the general fundamental of the "Open Door" as insisted on by the United States Government, the British Foreign Office declares itself in entire accord. It refuses, however, to accept the claim made by Mr. Colby that the "Open Door" theory should apply to special concessions acquired after lengthy negotiation from the Turkish Petroleum Company after the war.

Secretary Colby practically denied the existence of these rights, and the note of the British Foreign Office seeks to show the validity of the British claim to these concessions at Baghdad and Mosul, which it contends cannot be opened to the nationals of all countries, any more than American concessions in Mexico secured in good faith could be vitiated by the application of a new basis charged with a retroactive character.

There will be no further exchange of notes between the United States and Great Britain on this oil question. As stated in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor on March 26, it is known that the means of settlement are in sight, and that steps are being taken which will assure a working out of the problem of oil development in mandate regions without involving a sacrifice on the part of either country.

Following is a partial text of the note:

Formal Exchanges
"February 28, 1921.
"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 6th of December enclosing a communication dated the 20th of November from the Secretary of State of the United States relative to the application, in territories placed under mandate, of the principles of equality of treatment and opportunity, and referring more especially to the petroleum resources found in the Near East. His Majesty's Government are pleased to observe that the United States Government appreciates the general policy adopted by His Majesty's Government in territories under military occupation. I notice, however, that Mr. Colby makes certain observations with regard to the San Remo petroleum agreement which appear to indicate that the scope of that agreement is not fully understood.

"The cooperation of the British and French interests in regard to petroleum oil production in various countries was first suggested in the early part of the year 1919 by the French Government, when it was proposed that some arrangement should be arrived at whereby French interests might be given some participation in the production of petroleum in various regions.

History of Concessions
"Prior to the war the position in regard to the Mesopotamian oil fields was as follows: The concessions for all the oil fields, the two vilayets (provinces) of Mosul and Baghdad, were bestowed by the former Sultan Abdul Hamid on his civil list in 1838 and 1839, respectively, and private enterprise had long been barred thereby from acquiring any oil rights in those particular districts. This situation was so far admitted and recognized that in 1904 the Anatolian Railway Company, nominally a Turkish company, but in reality a German concern, obtained a contract from the civil list by which the company undertook to carry out preliminary surveys of the oil fields, and secured the option for their development on joint account.

"The civil list in 1904, considering the agreement with the Anatolian Company at an end, entered into negotiations with a British group, with a view to the development of the oil fields. These negotiations, which had the full support of His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, continued during the year 1907. They were suspended during the political crisis

which broke out in 1908, but were resumed in 1909 with the Turkish Ministry of Finance, to which department the Mesopotamian oil concession had been transferred from the civil list by firmness issued in 1908 and 1909. The general upheaval caused by the events of those years impeded the progress of the negotiations during the years 1910 and 1911.

German Ambitions
"In 1912, endeavors were made by German interests to obtain the confirmation by the Turkish Government of the arrangements concluded in 1904 between the Anatolian Railway Company and the Sultan's civil list, and with the apparent object of pursuing the matter and of widening the scope of their activity in oil operations in other parts of the Turkish Empire, they formed a British limited liability company called the Turkish Petroleum Company Limited, the capital of which was partly British and partly German.

"This development was succeeded by a series of negotiations entered into between the British group and members of the Turkish Petroleum Company for the amalgamation of the rival interests and for pursuing jointly the application before the Turkish Government for the granting of a concession for the Mesopotamian oil concession. These negotiations, in which the British and German governments took an active interest, terminated in the early part of 1914, when an agreement was reached for the fusion of the interests of the original Turkish Petroleum Company and of the original British group in the new Turkish Petroleum Company. This agreement was signed not only by the parties immediately interested, but also on behalf of the British and German governments, respectively. The German share in this new company was fixed at 25 per cent.

Grants From Turkey

"In consequence of this arrangement His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople was able to make the necessary representations to the Turkish Government for the grant to the Turkish Petroleum Company of oil concessions in vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad, while representations of the same nature were made simultaneously to the Porte by the German Ambassador. The negotiation between His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government was not confined to the question of the Turkish Petroleum Company, but covered a wide field and involved mutual concessions of very material importance. As a result, the Turkish Government on the 28th of June, 1914, through the Grand Vizier, informed His Majesty's Ambassador in an official communication that the Turkish Ministry of Finance having been substituted for the civil list in the matter of the petroleum deposits known or to be discovered in vilayets of Mosul and Baghdad, had consented to lease the said deposits to the Turkish Petroleum Company, the ministry reserving the right to fix later on its share in the enterprise as well as the terms of the contract. I should add that during the war the German interests in the company were liquidated and thus came into the hands of His Majesty's Government.

Effect of the War

"From the facts as narrated, it will be seen that the Turkish Company's right to the lease of the oil fields in the two vilayets rests on an official undertaking given by the Turkish Government to the two governments concerned after prolonged diplomatic negotiations. In the circumstances, the oil rights in the vilayets of Baghdad and Mosul cannot be treated merely as a matter of abstract principle or without referring to the war the German interests in the company were liquidated and thus came into the hands of His Majesty's Government.

American Demand on Mexico
"In this connection I feel bound to remind you that the attitude of the United States Government in suggesting that His Majesty's Government should disregard the rights acquired by the Turkish Petroleum Company was scarcely consistent with that adopted by the United States Government in regard to similar United States interests in oil properties in Mexico. For instance, in his letter of the 25th November, 1920, to Monsieur Pesqueira, the Mexican representative in Washington, Mr. Colby expressed particular satisfaction at the statements made in Monsieur Pesqueira's letter that under reply, to the effect that President de la Huerta and President-Elect Obregon had declared that Article 27 of the new Mexican Constitution 'is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights.'

"I have not failed to observe a large amount of public attention directed to the reported resources of Mesopotamia

which Mr. Colby states furnish peculiarly critical test of the good faith of the nations which have given their adherence to the mandate principle. Apart from the fact that these resources are as yet entirely unexplored, I can discern nothing in this principle which compels the mandatory power to discriminate against its own nationals, who after years of arduous negotiations secured certain rights and would, but for the war, have long since been actively at work in other groups which before the war were not actively concerned in the petroleum resources of Mesopotamia.

Extent of Resources
"I have noted with interest the allusions which Mr. Colby makes to the estimates which have been framed of the distribution of the petroleum resources. While I agree that such calculations are of but subsidiary importance in this discussion, I think it contradicts the assertion that they should be placed in the proper perspective. It is stated in Mr. Colby's note that the United States possesses only one-twelfth, approximately, of the world's petroleum resources, but I may be permitted to point out that in 1912 the chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey stated that 'the criteria on which such estimates can be based vary in every degree of inadequacy in the different regions; and he was then referring to estimates dealing with the United States only, and was not taking into account the infinitely more problematical resources of countries still partially or wholly unexplored from a geological standpoint.

"My object in referring to this aspect of the question in a previous note was to show that the United States controls a home production of petroleum which, whether it is about to reach its maximum point or not, is actually and potentially vast, while in neighboring countries it possesses a predominant interest in oil-bearing regions of exceptional promise. The United States Government will doubtless agree that this statement of the existing situation admits of no dispute.

While the potentialities of the future are necessarily problematical the undisputed fact remains that at present the United States produces 70 per cent, and American interests in adjoining territory control a further 12 per cent of the oil production of the world. It is not easy, therefore, to justify the United States Government's insistence that American control should now be extended to resources which may be developed in mandated territories, and that too at the expense of the subjects of another state who have obtained a valid concession from the former government of those territories."

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MR. HARDING WILL OFFER PEACE PLAN

President Plans to Reframe the Knox Resolution in Order to Give It the Appearance of an Administration Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In formulating the foreign policy of the United States, President Harding, acting in concert with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, will seek to reframe the Knox resolution so as to give it the appearance of a real Administration program and at the same time shift the responsibility of initiating it to the executive. It has become known that when Philander C. Knox (R), Senator from Pennsylvania, the author of the peace resolution, discussed the program of the Republican leaders with President Harding, the latter declared that he was anxious that the initiation of the program should be with the executive and that it should be presented to the Senate by him.

It is not indicated that there was any great divergence between Mr. Harding and Senator Knox as to the actual content of the resolution. The Pennsylvania Senator said frankly to the President, it is stated, that if the only difference was one of "mere origin" he (Mr. Knox) would be very willing to forgo the distinction of standing sponsor for the initiation of the program.

Difference as to Time

The greatest difference of view that has developed so far between the President and the Senate leaders, particularly those of them still flaunting the banner of "irreconcilability" not only on the League but on any political "association of nations," related to the time for the passage of the resolution.

While the tendency of the Senate was to overlook the conditions in Europe and particularize over the representations controversy into which the United States has now thrown its influence, the President and the State Department took the view that the passage of the resolution, as far as the "time" element is concerned, should be coordinated with the developments in Europe.

President For Going Slowly

Kept informed of the situation in Europe by the Department of State, and securing first-hand impressions from Mr. Viviani, the President has counseled prudence and urged the wisdom of going slowly in the matter of passing the resolution.

There is every reason to believe that he has already used his influence with the Republican leaders for some delay and the probability is that no action on the resolution will be taken until a good many weeks have gone

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NEW YORK, New York—Telegrams urging passage of the Meyer-Martin bill extending the scope of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law have been sent to Albany by the Merchants Association. The association says: "The intent of the law is to protect consumers against extortion by making illegal contracts, agreements, or combinations whose purpose is to prevent free competition by creating monopoly or preventing free pursuit of lawful business. Application of the law is restricted to articles or commodities in common use, and the users of less common commodities or products are thereby still left subject to extortionate practices through monopolistic agreements. If the principle of protecting the public against extortion by combinations in restraint of trade be sound—and we emphatically contend that it is—it should be applied without discrimination to prevent extortion in the sale of any commodities or products without regard to the extent of their use."

EQUAL PAY LOSES
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The equal pay bill under which Boston women school-teachers would receive the same salaries as men, all other things being equal, was defeated when the Senate refused to substitute for an adverse report of the committee the original bill.

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LIQUOR CODES IN STATES FORECAST

Anti-Saloon League Counsel Declares States Will Have Their Own Enforcement Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of State is figuring more and more prominently in the mulling over a foreign policy program that is now taking place. There is every reason to believe that the Secretary had seen the wisdom of some delay in acting on the peace resolution before Mr. Viviani reached the United States. It can be certainly stated that his memorandum to the American commission in Berlin was the result of a policy formulated long before he received the visit of courtesy from Mr. Viviani.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The prediction that 47 states would have enforcement codes before the end of the year, was made at a hearing before the Legislature yesterday by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "We may lose out in two or three states but the chances are that every state except Louisiana will fall into line. That State will undoubtedly do so when the next Legislature meets," Mr. Wheeler said.

"Every state now realizes that it cannot have adequate enforcement," he continued. "Unless the state does its share of the work through a state enforcement code. Even a poor code is better than no code, but it necessitates our making another fight next year to strengthen it."

"Those who oppose these codes do so by setting up scarecrows. The anti-blue law propaganda is only a camouflage to add the wets in their effort to cripple the prohibition law. The anti-blue law banquet staged for New York City in a few days will be but the tail-end of the outlawed liquor kite. There is no more danger of a blue-law regime in this country than there is of a German regime, or an anti-German regime. What we ask is that each state shall be loyal to the Constitution, and constitutional government. On this issue there should be no division among patriotic citizens."

NO STATES WITHOUT LICENSE
PORTLAND, Maine—An unlicensed operator or a passenger in a motor vehicle driven by an unlicensed operator is not a lawful traveler upon the highway so far as a town is concerned, according to a rescript handed down by Associate Justice John A. Morrill of the Maine Supreme Court. The case arose from a verdict against a city of Portland for \$275 for damages caused by an alleged defect in a road.



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Oh! the joy of a stroll under spring's balmy skies. But joyful only if one's shoes approve of walking. The outdoor woman must have shoes that are smart and shapely to the eye and graciously easy and comfortable to the foot. The Red Cross Shoe, made to fit the foot in action, has the smart style that stays smart; that makes the foot appear elegantly shod. And its comfort is blissful—so graciously does it bend with every movement of the foot. At the store where the Red Cross Shoe is sold you will find these smart models at prices ranging from eight dollars to twelve-fifty with many stylish models at ten dollars. Let us send you the new Footwear Style Guide and tell you the name of your Red Cross dealer or how to order direct. Address the Krohn-Fechheimer Co., 807 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Five Towns of the Sahara

Makers of motion pictures of travels to strange and beautiful out-of-the-way corners of the world have developed their own Arnold Bennett, as it were. In a camera, cranked who has penetrated to the Five Lost Towns of the Sahara, so called, about 1000 miles south of the Mediterranean coast, clustering around a large remote oasis of the Sahara. The inhabitants, the adventurer reports, are descendants of Moabite tribes who fled before the persecutions of the Arabs a thousand years ago. The chronicler goes on to say that the evening he got there he was sure he smelt rain coming in the air. With all their hospitality the natives could not forbear to laugh long and loud when he said he "guessed that things were to have a good wetting that night." It hadn't rained for nine years! When he talked about guessing, they thought it was an American joke, whereas he was just telling them, to his best knowledge and belief, the truth. And that night, so continues this new Arabian tale, it rained!

Paying in Nuts

The South Sea Islands of Malaita and Choiseul are not acutely concerned with such subjects as the rate of exchange or the merits of the gold standard, these problems being solved by the inhabitants in a way that shows that some token of exchange has to be fixed upon for the sake of convenience. Dried coconuts by the string is the gift that is used for buying and selling. Twenty nuts in halves go to the string and trade goods are priced in terms of dried coconut.

A little trading schooner is the shop-keeper center of these islands, the natives going out in their canoes to obtain the necessary goods, bars of soap, matches, small looking-glasses, whistles, needles, rings, mouth-organs and other objects of civilization. Exchanges are made in some cases in pearl-shell or ivory-nuts, but payment as a rule is made in copra or dried coconut, the trader keeping a ledger and credits copra and debits goods against each client.

It is an adventurous life for a white man trading among these islands, which have so often been used by writers of fiction as the background to their stories of adventure, and there is something that would attract any boy in the business of the store-boat and the native patronage, in the deep blue lagoons, where printed cottons and scented soap are paid for with nuts.

Music Without a Country

Schools in one of the cities of the American west have introduced characteristic national dances as accompaniments of one of the geography periods of the week. A new interest in Scottish, Spanish and Irish topography, for example, has been developed as the accompaniment of Highland flings, fandangoes and reels. Even the sternly academic do not object to this new adaptation of the universal art, for, say they, jazz can never be admitted to the public schools under such conditions, for jazz, they say, is no more American than it is African. It is perhaps the only type of music that has no country of its own.

A Philippine Bat-Cave

In a mountain near Mountban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, there is a large cavern, with many branching chambers, and a central dome 200 feet in height, perforating the mountain top, from which, in December last, an American officer saw issue a solid column of bats, which flew rapidly, in a straight line, for 15 minutes, disappearing over a mountain range in the direction of Manila, without a single bat having left the column. American engineers stationed there told the officer that the flight of the bats had occurred, at practically the same time each day, during two years. From other sources it was learned that the phenomenon had been observed for at least 30 years.

A Town in the Air

It would undoubtedly be a peculiar sensation to live on top of a mushroom. If the mushroom were of gigantic proportions and were planted so as to overhang the sea, the experience would be very similar to that of living in the town of Ancon, which is three miles south of the Mesa Encantada in Mexico.

The strange mushroom-like rock on which the town stands is a splendid specimen of fantastic erosion, having overhanging sides nearly 400 feet high. The top of the rock is comparatively level, and is about 70 acres in extent. It is notched with dizzy chasms. The

greater portion of it overhangs the sea like an immense mushroom, and the oddest thing is that it should have a town at the top.

Now this town pertains to a past civilization. It is one of the most perfect specimens of the pre-historic Puebloan architecture. With inconceivable labor this town in the air was built and fortified for the safety of its inhabitants. It was reached by a mere trail of toe-holes up the stem of the mushroom. The age of the town is not known, but it was already old in 1540, when the first explorers visited it.

A City of Many Nations

A promoter now proposes to establish in a film-making district of California a small city which will have streets characteristic of many nations. Instead of being built of mere "fronts," like the customary structures erected for use in the making of photoplays of foreign scenes, the buildings of this city are to be built solidly, in compliance with all the laws regulating construction for business and residential purposes, as well as for use in pictures. At first it is planned to have Venetian and Dutch canals, a duplicate of a stretch of Piccadilly, an Hawaiian lane, a reproduction of the junction of Forty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, and copies of streets in Cairo, Berlin, Paris, and Tokyo. An exciting element in such a young and growing city would be the popular vote on what country should be added when the time came to expand.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Although the actual date has not been fixed, the early retirement of James William Lowther from the office of Speaker of the British House of Commons is certain. Speculation is already rife as to the man who will succeed him in an ancient office which he has filled with strength and dignity, humor and charm. Six hundred years ago a member of his family sat as Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland; there have been speakers without a break since Simon de Montfort presided over the "Mad Parliament" at Oxford in 1258, but never a better Lowther or a better Speaker than the courtly and sagacious gentleman who is just resigning the office.

The position of Speaker in the House of Commons carries with it the rank of Second Commander in the land; he stands next in order to the Prime Minister. He draws a salary of £5000 a year; and earns it; he lives in a beautifully furnished residence in the Palace of Westminster; and when he retires he is given a pension of £4000 a year, and is elevated to the peerage, usually with the title of Viscount. It has been said that he is called the Speaker because he does not "speak," but originally his duty was to speak the opinion of the House of Commons in answer to the demands of the Crown, especially as relating to the supply of money. He was supposed to be nonpartisan, but he was not always so, nor could he always command the respect that has been accorded to Mr. Lowther.

An entry in the Journal of the Commons tells us that "The House was informed by Mr. Speaker that Sir E. Herbert put not off his hat to him, but put out his tongue and popped his mouth with his finger in scorn."

What on another occasion is recorded that "The House was informed by Mr. Speaker that Mr. T. T., in a loud and violent manner, and contrary to the usage of Parliament, standing near the Speaker's chair, cried 'Baw' in the Speaker's ear, to the great terror and concernment of the Speaker and the House."

Nowadays the "terror and concernment" would be with the member himself. No one has ever trifled with Mr. Lowther. In the good old days the Speaker was entitled to 4035 ounces of plate, which was delivered to him from the jewel office. The first record of this is a grant from Queen Anne in 1713 to Speaker Bromley. A little less than a hundred years ago an attempt was made to abolish this perquisite, but that was not to be until 1872, when a service of plate was permanently appropriated to the office. The plate enjoyed by Mr. Lowther is the identical service purchased for Mr. Brand on his appointment to the chair in that year. But if the plate is not his own, Mr. Speaker may do what he likes every year with the present of a "generous widow" of best broadcloth from the Clothworkers Company of London. So great are his powers in the House of Commons that it might be thought he can do what he likes there. His principal duty is to maintain order, by suspending unruly members from service, by checking irrelevant remarks, or by committing members guilty of serious defiance to the special prison in the Clock Tower.

Mr. Lowther was first elected to the chair in June, 1905, after long experience in a department of capacity, and the honor has been conferred on him four times since. He has been tested often and he has never failed. He has shown abounding common sense, allied with the saving grace of humor, and clarity of perception to distinguish the jape from the joke. He witnessed the introduction, for the first time in British constitutional history, of an organized Labor Party, and was largely due to his wise guidance that it passed from its raw, suspicious, and querulous state into the parliamentary body it has now become. Another feat was the Speaker's conference, presided over by Mr. Lowther, who brought the different parties together, and solved the problem of plural voting, of the absent voter, and the redistribution of seats, and gave votes to women. Mr. Asquith, a master of parliamentary method, had failed; Mr. Lowther succeeded to everybody's satisfaction. He is a great figure in British national life; the House of Commons will miss him, and it will not readily forget his character and his achievements.

NATIVE LIFE ALONG MAGDALENA RIVER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-four hours of the week's trip up the Magdalena River, Colombia, are spent in taking on wood to feed the voracious engine that keeps us moving at about ten miles an hour against a current of five. Every few hours one sees along the bank a clearing and neat piles of wood stacked at right angles to the shore. There is a thatched hut with walls made of the guadua, a kind of bamboo, the whole being held together by fiber thongs. Here in one room live man, woman, and child, to say nothing of mules, pigs, and dogs. At one stopping place I counted 10 canines, as many chickens, seven people and three mules all at home in and about the hut. The dogs were kept as a protection to the man while going through the forest. The three mules are most carefully guarded for they are worth \$35 apiece.

While we were there the mules arrived loaded with wood. When the wood was taken off an ingenious pack saddle was disclosed. The portion coming next to the animal's body was made of rush and over this a wooden frame with two knobs, or pommels, at each extremity. Over



A town on the Magdalena River, Colombia

each of these knobs a forked stick about three feet long was hung by one of the forks, thus two forked sticks on each side would crisscross and form a support for the wood. When loaded it looked as though the mule had an almost complete girdle of wood surrounding his body.

The loading on the vessel is done by the crew of 10 or 12 men. They are mostly Indians or Negroes or half-breeds. They hang a jute sack folded over their head and down one arm, then receive the wood in a neat pile and throw a rope over the whole to keep the wood in place and trot on board. They carry as much as 200 pounds and rarely is a load dropped. If it is, the man who dropped it will never pick it up, considering this a matter of pride, implying that the fault must necessarily be with the man who loaded him.

In an hour 22 stacks had been loaded and the wood was paid for at 45 cents a stack! Such is life in the tropics. But after all, why not? Five dollars would have bought the clothing of the entire seven residents. Corn planted today has gone to seed in 40 days; yucca, the tropical potato, grows wild and bananas can be had almost for the picking.

DAVIES' LYRICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"My heart has many a sweet bird's song," William H. Davies writes in his many lovely lyrics, "and one that's all my own." In another, the most triumphant of those now gathered into his "Collected Poems," he bids his heart sing out those songs of joy:

Such as a happy bird will sing
Beneath a Rainbow's lovely arch
In early spring.

Or, as at the equally definite close of the invocation:

Such as a Brook sings in the wood,
That all night has been strengthened by
Heaven's pure flood.

It is from these few simple lines that we derive as complete a statement as may be found anywhere of Mr. Davies' aim and motive. We are assuming, of course, that such a writer can have a tangible aim or motive, for no thrush has been more spontaneous.

Yet if the thrush flashes across the green arbors a single perfect jewel of song, Davies gives us 50, and more than 50, of finest lyrics. Can you, beloved of those men and women who are grown as familiar with his work as with the childhood which, in their own deepening manhood or womanhood, has persisted—they are familiar with the latter, perhaps, only because they have read the poems of Mr. Davies. He is accepted as the birds are accepted. And as the birds are, so he is to be understood and appreciated even by the actual child:

I hear leaves drinking Rain;
I hear rich leaves on top
Giving the poor beneath
Drop after drop.
'Tis a sweet noise to hear
These green leaves drinking rain.

There are moments when the man or the woman is the child, for which of us, sophisticated though our period inevitably obliged us to be, can resist the sheer inexhaustible delight of such pieces as "The Moon," "Leisure," "The Sluggard," and "The Muse," in the "Collected Poems," or "Come, Let Us Find a Cottage, Love," or "On Hearing Mrs. Woodhouse Play the Harpsichord," and "Lovely Dances." In one of his most recent volumes? Which of us has not experienced in ourselves the cry of child-pleasure that gradually floods the throat as we read this poem which proclaims "how rich and great the times are now," just because the poet has experienced in the one moment a rainbow and a cuckoo's song? One might go much further in this elevation of Davies to a place among the natural singers were it not more

vital to attempt to show how this genuine poet was born into and molded by surroundings which have made his work something different from the mere equivalent of a blue tile from Damascus or a vase from ancient Athens, as so much contemporary poetry, and good poetry without, is content to be. If we wish to find an artistic equivalent for these lyrics, let us rather look for it among the Elizabethan giants in Mr. Davies' own sphere, with their lustiness of life, their earthen humor, their directness of utterance and gift of surprise. In "The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp," Mr. Davies' breathtaking prose narrative that is one of the best examples of pure literature in English, we may discover the inspiration for that lustiness, that earthen quality. He has told his story so frankly and so roundly that there is nothing left to puzzle over.

His erratic youth commenced not merely with the usual truancy but with prison, where he was banded for being convicted as the leader of a gang of boy thieves! No sooner was he out of his apprenticeship as a picture-frame maker than he crossed the Atlantic. He had made the acquaintance of a man in Liverpool who had inflamed his ambition with an extraordinary idea of the merits of America. At the end of the voyage he fell in with a professional tramp and made his way to Chicago, begging food

from the farmsteads (when none but the soft-hearted farmwife was about), and stealing an occasional ride on the railway. He finally returned to England, to live on a legacy of 8 shillings a week and devote himself to literature.

The tramp's life, as he himself has stated, was not for him. As a tramp he often went for days without reading matter, and knew not what the world was saying, nor what the world was doing. The beauty of nature was for ever before his eyes, yet he had no leisure to make notes in hopes of future use, and he was so overpacked with his memory with scenes that when their time came for use he thought they would not take definite shape.

He resolved, therefore, that he must go back to work for some months so that he might live sparingly on his savings in some large city.

His home on reaching London was the cheap lodging houses on the south of the Thames, where a bed might be had for four pence, and he spent the day in the free libraries, reading, and writing a tragedy in blank verse which he was surprised to find rejected by one publisher after another. Sometimes he would go on tramp, and the money accumulated by begging enabled him to meet the expense of printing his first volume of verses. It was a long time, however, before his efforts to gain attention for them met with any success.

Bernard Shaw calls us something of the same in the preface to "The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp." "In the year 1905 I received by post a volume of poems by one William H. Davies, whose address was The Farm House, Kennington, S. E. I was surprised to learn that there was still a farm-house left in Kennington; for I did not then suspect that the Farmhouse, the Shepherdess Walks and Nightingale Lane and Whitestone Park of Bethnal Green and Holborn, is so called nowadays in irony, and is, in fact, a doss-house, or hostelry where single men can have a night's lodging for, at most, six pence." The book was marked "price, half-a-crown." An accompanying letter asked very civilly that if he required a book of verse which he was pleased to send the author the half-crown; if not, would he return the book? "Instead of throwing the book away as I have thrown so many," I wrote him a letter telling him that he could not live by poetry. Also I bought some spare copies and told him to send them to such critics and verse fanciers as he knew of, wondering whether they would recognize a poet when they met one. And they actually did.

It is Mr. Davies' conviction of the futility of labeling a writer as a "tramp-poet," any more than we might call him a "bill poster poet" or a "bank-clerk poet," that has prevented him from making any sort of exploitation of his vagabondage; nor, apart from the prose-volume, does his best writing contain more than the barest concrete allusion to it. Hard it would be to say how many or how few of these marvelous lines of his have come into being as a result of that hardship, that life of the road, that contact with raw earth. Certainly they are to be found in practically every poem he has written.

And even if there were not that passage in his invocation to the moon, about the birds,

With thy white beams across their throats:
I think of that Armada whose puffed sails
Grew and large, came swallowing every ploud;

or a hundred other passages equally expressive of his irresponsible and lavish living among the modern freebooters in two continents, William H. Davies would still be, and would still reveal himself as one unique way as of the direct line of sons of the morning who, while the stars shouted to him, sang for joy.

ART, OPINION AND EMOTION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

They had heard of each other but they had never met until a week ago, when they found themselves at the same seaside inn. Not a day had passed since then that they hadn't argued over something, and they had got to know each other quite well in the process. They had just come out of the sea after their second swim that morning and, with their backs propped against an old boat, they basked and fought about whether art was merely a matter of opinion or the greatest thing in the world.

The magazine editor began it. He began most of their arguments, and it was some time before the others realized that he wasn't necessarily the protagonist of his ideas, but was drawing them out in order to get both sides of the question. Editors are like that, they are never content; artists are sometimes, for about half a day, when they have finished something and before the next catches hold of them.

The rest of the party, by the way, were the painter, who was quite famous when he worked, but wasn't working just then, and the dancer, who was something of a personage when she was dancing—but never danced during the summer except for the editor was talking, and he looked particularly coquettish in a green and black bathing suit covered with sand and topped off with an ancient Panama hat. "I've come to the conclusion through about a million different opinions that there isn't any rule or law about art at all, and when it's bad it's what I don't like. I know it's two to one and you won't agree with me, so I'm not going to show you any mercy at all, and, besides, I've got a monthly art section in the magazine and an art editor to run it—such a nice young man with curly hair—and I censor his enthusiasms and he thinks I'm brutal."

"If he knew you as well as we do he'd know you were only perverse," murmured the artist with his eyes on the sea.

"Well, what other result can you possibly arrive at?" went on the editor, with the warning tone creeping into his voice, "every one thinks differently about it and people don't think differently about the multiplication table. You have an exhibition like that one of Karsakoff's last winter. Half the critics rage and the other half adore, and the painters do the same, and whether the magazine praises or blames, my desk is covered with indignant letters telling us that we are willfully misleading an innocent public. What is art anyway? It seems mostly emotion to me. Your old masters are executed by the moderns just as the moderns are by the old guard. You probably like Rubens, I don't; you may like Blake, he irritates and consoles me."

"The trouble with you," broke in the dancer, who could never stand the editor's diatribes, real or feigned, for many minutes without an explosion, "is that you think too much and believe nothing. You can't take anything for granted and enjoy it, not even this—"

and she waved her hand largely across the sea. "Because your subject has a lot of facets and you don't like some of them you think there can't be a real jewel there at all. You think art is all in the forms it takes, and when people distort or disagree over the forms you think they are convicting art of inconsistency."

"But you can't separate art from the forms it takes," snapped the editor. "Any more than you can separate thought from action."

"No, but you can generalize and not particularize a bit sometimes, can't you?" laughed back the dancer, scuffing her feet in the sand. "As I see it is that part of us which is inspirational and not deductive or deliberately reasoned. It may result in a sonnet or a song or a dance, or a picture. It is something you want to do for no explainable reason. Take dancing, for instance. I always wanted to dance as soon as I could walk. I never wanted to paint or sing and I particularly disliked your old multiplication table. It just seemed to me that that way than any other. That's not emotion, Mr. Editor, as I see it. Emotion is about as much like what I mean as twice one are three is like your mathematics. If you'll both come along to the cove tomorrow I'll dance for you; there won't be any music but the sea but if I can't make you forget technique and people's opinions and my personality then I'll admit that you're right and I'm wrong."

"Some one said that eloquence was only the result of conviction, so I'll say that art is only the result of sincerity, which is about the same thing. To stick to dancing, I think that Isadora Duncan's dancing was art; there are hardly any different opinions about it even now, and there probably won't be any at all before long. She swept away a whole ocean of artificialities and poses and gave a naturalistic method of expression such as the world hasn't had since the Greeks, if even it had it then. She is not exactly typical of what I mean; but, at least, she stands out just like the great painters stand out and there's no reason why any painter or dancer should be any more of an emotionalist in their art than a man who writes a great play or a book of essays."

The painter was getting fidgety, he was afraid he wasn't going to get a chance at all. "Look here," he burst in, "I've not had my turn yet and it's nearly lunch time. What's the trouble, in my opinion, is that there's no art teaching. Everybody knows your multiplication table and every one practices it because every one is taught it. If they were taught half as much about art, it wouldn't be everlastingly mixed up with stuff about emotion and opinions, and there would be infinitely less

accident about it. All the arts are based on proportion and design and color; they may be unconscious to some extent, but they are there, and when they aren't there, art isn't there either. I don't paint a picture by accident, just taking anything I see, landscape, figures, clouds, and fling them down anywhere, and trust to other people's ignorance not to know it. The plan is thought out and the design built up as soundly as any long division sum. The dancer can hear me out. Her art isn't just a hotch potch activity, but a whole design, based and balanced, and carried out by means of form and movement. You teach people this! Start by telling them that art isn't a matter of opinion, and go on to teach them what constitutes art and how to look for it and prove it in all the art they see, and it won't be long before there is an end of a good deal of the misunderstanding. It's got to be learned, of course, it's been misunderstood and sneered at for so long, but there have been periods and places when a bit of it has been understood, like early Greece and Renaissance Italy, and those periods and places have produced the greatest art. I can't dance for you—perhaps you've noticed it!—but the next time you're in town I'll show you my pictures and explain what I mean better that way, and then perhaps you'll treat that young art editor more kindly; he's a friend of mine. Let's go to lunch."

They got up shaking off the sand and laughing. "Well," said the editor, "perhaps you're right. I'll love to see you dance tomorrow, and I'll certainly come to get that lesson from your pictures; but you won't persuade me to like Rubens, so there!"

Pigeons in the Piazza

A soft whirling and beating of wings, a sweeping flight which filled all the air with happy movement, the brightness of sunlight gleaming on swift-fitting iridescent plumage, as the pigeons swooped down and alighted on the smooth gray stones of the old piazza, attracted by the promise of the crumbs which were being scattered by a workman—eating his dinner at the foot of the column—for the benefit of these feathered guests.

Hurrying to and fro on their pink feet, with gratified coos and little eager flutterings, and here and there a pushing and crowding and hustling of the hungrier or the more impatient, they pecked delightedly around their benefactor, stepping on to his shoes, alighting on his shoulders; behaving themselves, in fact, with that perfect confidence which characterizes the pigeons who nest in the niches of the great buildings of the city and are the city's pets.

Perhaps nowhere are the city pigeons seen to better advantage than under the blue sky of Italy, in the wide, sunny piazzas of some of the old Italian cities.

No one who has visited Venice or Florence can ever forget the sight of these lovely creatures as they gather by hundreds in response to the invitation of a handful of crumbs of grain. Tinted in the iridescent green and gray, the rose and purple, of the city of the lagoons or of the marbles of the great cathedral and bell-tower of Florence, in the niches of which they make their home, they become almost invisible as they retire to their places, along the moldings of the windows, in the capitals of the columns, or the head or shoulders of some time-worn statue.

Children with their nurses, women on errands, business men on their way to their affairs, will all pause and gather for a few minutes to watch the pigeons; to see the bright, quick movements of all those clean-cut, little bodies, the dainty stepping of those rosy feet, the intelligent gleam of those round, bright eyes, the changing gleam of that radiant plumage.

VERNAL TINTS

Whether it be that our eyes are more eager for color after their winter's fast or whether there really is a freshness of hue in the innocence of the year which even autumn cannot boast, few will deny that the tints of spring are more delightful than those of any other season. While the grasses are still gray and brown, we give thanks for every touch of verdure in the wintergreen or ground-ivy with a special gratitude. A little bud lying bright and blue by the winds of March, shines in memory with more luster than lakes of opal seen under August skies. The flash of a single bluebird's wing is enough to illumine the dullest landscape.

The most interesting tints of spring-time are undoubtedly those of the swelling buds. These are not, however, the tints which are oftenest seen or most frequently painted. One remembers the astonishment of Mr. Holbrook in "Cranford," a lover of trees who had spent his whole life in the country, when he learns from Tennyson's poems that ash buds are jet-black in March ("more black than ash buds in the front of March"). But Mr. Holbrook need not have been ashamed. Only the poets, apparently, see such things. Every one knows the color of the ripened maple leaf, but few could say what color the same leaf has when it first bursts from the bud.

The glories of a New England October command attention from the dullest eye, while the more fragile beauty of tree-blossoms in March passes for the most part unnoticed. Without any undervaluation of autumnal colors, it may be said that they are heavier and have, as it were, more of the earth in them than the sky-born hues of spring. There is the full glory of the leaf rounded and completed, but in vernal tints we see the charm of infancy. The splendor of a hard maple or scarlet oak in October is due in part to sheer weight or mass of color. The beauty of an elm in its maroon fringe of April blossoms is a beauty of most delicate shape and hue. Autumnal trees, moreover, while retaining their full garments of leaves, are usually remarkable for their color alone. In the springtime these same trees show not color alone but the fine tracery of bough and twig against the sky, combining the beauty past with that which is to come.

It is probable that most persons, if asked what is the characteristic color of the springtime forest, would say that it is green. As a matter of fact, among deciduous trees this is the rarest color of all. Many trees show in the bursting bud, and even in that bright polish of twig and spray which precedes both expanding bud and blossom, a paler hue of the color which the matured autumnal leaf is to have. Birches and poplars, the ripened leaves of which are yellow, show a greenish yellow in the infant leaf. The foliage of red oaks and red maples anticipates old age in the same way. A woodland seen from some distance in late March is far more purple than green. This purple hue is mixed, indeed, with the ashen color of trunks and twigs and it is variously mingled with green as the season advances. When a prevailing green is seen, however, the summer has definitely set in.

THEATRICAL

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TURKS EXPECTING NEW GREEK ATTACK

Although News of Severe Greek Reverse Is Received in France, From Turkish Sources, New Phase of Operations Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — There is now no dissimulation of the Greek reverse. France congratulates herself that she has no responsibility for the events in Anatolia, and that she completely disengaged herself at London.

The Greek Army, which was making for Ankara, met formidable resistance, according to Paris reports. At Eski-Shehr and retreated toward the point of departure, Bursa. It is believed that a new attempt at an offensive will be made. Paris, however, doubts the possibility of a second attempt of a serious character to overcome the Turkish forces. Diplomatically the situation is that this reported failure weakens the position of Greece in any new negotiations to obtain a compromise of the Sèvres Treaty.

French sympathy in the matter is undoubtedly on the side of Turkey, and the opportunity is taken to express regret that King Constantine was allowed to resume the throne. The Greeks, it is said, were afraid of war, with Eleutherios Venizelos as leader, but they have had war with Constantine as leader, and have suffered defeat. It would be regrettable were it sought to grant fresh concessions to the Kemalists at the expense of Greece, but certainly there is some feeling in favor of such policy.

Turkish Official View

Nabi Bey, official representative of the Ottoman Government at Paris, makes a statement to the effect that the Turkish viewpoint on Smyrna and Thrace, including Adrianople, remains unchanged, and Turkey intends to fight for what she considers her right. She had accepted the proposed commission of inquiry, but the Greeks preferred an offensive. His version of the military campaign in Asia Minor is that the Greeks, with 120,000 men, had an ingenious plan of cutting the two railroads from Ankara and Konia, and beating in detail the Kemalists before they could concentrate or bring up reinforcements.

The Greek effectives were divided into two armies, one having Bursa as a base of operations, and marching in the direction of Eski-Shehr, the other leaving Whak for Alun-Karahisar. The junction of the armies was to have been towards the east of the two objectives, and a great battle fought. The southern army reached Alun-Karahisar, but the northern army failed completely, owing to the fact that it began a frontal attack on the Turkish position at Eski-Shehr. The Greeks were too certain of success and attempted to maneuver.

Decisive Victory Claimed

The main Kemal force came up and menaced the right flank, while the left flank was shattered. The Greeks then retreated. Mustafa Kemal was personally in charge of the operations, which were conducted by four of the best Turkish generals. Always according to Nabi, the victory is decisive. The Turkish troops possess excellent morale. Nevertheless, owing to the length of the lines of communication, there must be an interruption of the operations. The question is what the Greeks will do during this interregnum. It still seems possible that they will return to the attack.

Alleged Defeat Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Boston.

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Greek Consulate at Boston has received the following message from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece:

"The reported failure of the Greek troops before Eski-Shehr emanating from Constantinople is untrue. The Greeks made a reconnaissance of the Turkish forces at Eski-Shehr, where it was discovered that the Turkish positions were strong. Consequently the Greek forces retired to their fortified positions on the line Kouvelista-Ayghin, awaiting reinforcements before making the attack for the capture of Eski-Shehr."

"All the reports about the capture of Greek divisions are absolutely false."

DISTRICT ARRANGED FOR NEW YORK POLICE

NEW YORK, New York — The metropolitan police district, taking in a territory including 50 cities within a radius of 150 miles of New York City in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, went into effect yesterday. Central bureaus are established at police headquarters here, in Poughkeepsie, New York, and New Haven. Commission of a crime within any zone will result in distributing information from the bureau point to various cities in the entire district.

PLANS FOR LIBRARY ON WAR AT HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A plan for collecting and presenting to the Widener Memorial Library, at Harvard University, material relating to Woodrow Wilson and his administration, with special reference to documents and data concerning the war, the Peace Conference and the Treaty of Versailles, was announced yesterday by Robert C. Stuart Jr., president of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard. The announcement was made in connection with a movement among American colleges, on the fourth anniversary of America's entry into the war, to organize individual Wilson clubs as an extension of the

memorial idea at Harvard. Mr. Stuart said word had been received from many colleges of their participation in the plan.

For the assembly of the historical material a research organization has been formed under the direction of a non-partisan committee of Harvard faculty members. A librarian with a salary equal to that of a college professor will be employed. Dean C. H. Haskins of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences heads the committee. At the dean's suggestion, Prof. Frederick J. Turner, one of the committee members, drew up a memorandum on the possibilities of the collection. He suggested the gathering at Harvard of the archives of organizations identified with the war and with peace movements; the diaries, correspondence, memoirs, etc., of men who were associated with President Wilson at Paris, or with his Administration.

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CHANGES IN STATE CONSTITUTION

Two Committees Revising Louisiana Document Report That Their Work Is Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — The first section of the new state constitution of Louisiana was completed yesterday, virtually as it will stand permanently, when the committee on amendments reported out its work as complete. Chief among the new provisions is one that before an amendment can be submitted to popular vote, for adoption or rejection, it must be passed by three-fourths of both houses of the state Legislature instead of by two-thirds of both houses, as heretofore. Another new provision is that after an amendment has been adopted and enacted, it shall be numbered consecutively and added to the Constitution. Instead of being incorporated into the articles of the Constitution which it amends, as at present.

The judiciary committee also completed its work shortly after the amendment committee, and presented a full schedule of reorganization of the state Supreme Court as this body will be established by the new Constitution. It will be composed of seven members, who may sit in two sections at their own discretion and under their own rules, and who will serve 14 years each. The present court is composed of five justices sitting as one section each member being elected for 12 years.

No assembly held in recent years in this State has attracted so much attention or aroused so much controversy as this convention. Many of the changes proposed in the organic law have been under discussion for weeks, and the convention has attracted to this city at least 3,000 persons who have no official connection with it, but who are here either as spectators or as workers for and against certain measures. The constitution is being remade by 146 delegates, of whom three are women. The question of its submission to the electorate, which lies entirely within the purview of the convention itself, has not been decided.

Probably the most important matter to come before the convention is the proposition for a complete change in the state judicial system. The Louisiana State Bar Association unanimously endorsed the plan of a radical change in this system, but several parish bar associations have adopted resolutions opposing it, largely on the ground that the proposed plan "takes away from the people the right to select their judges, vests autocratic powers in a supreme judicial council, and will complicate and confuse judicial procedure in the State."

The article on suffrage will be recast in an effort to continue to prevent the Negro from voting, and conservation of the State's natural resources will be treated.

NORWICH SCHOOL OF PAINTING

And "Old" Crome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Norwich, England.

Norwich is a city which creates precedents. It was the first city in England to establish an art school in the early days of the nineteenth century, and today it is the first city to do honor to an English painter, John Crome, who founded the Norwich Society in 1803, which was destined to become the cradle of the greatest of all British schools of painting.

The visitor to Norwich today is struck with wonder at two things. First, that its Gothic past was prosperous enough to support more than 40 churches, many of them within a

College he was much relieved from pecuniary embarrassment, which is easy to understand when we reflect that just previous to this, the fine and characteristic painting mentioned above of "Fishing Boats off Yarmouth," which in 1906 readily fetched £200, was at an auction in Norwich knocked down for £23. Colman's work is famous for its ease and grace of composition, and the simplicity with which his beautiful and powerful effects were accomplished. The very wonderful "Greta Bridge" illustrates this well. Another drawing of the same subject, but showing evidence of neither being a replica of the other, is in the British Museum.

James Stark was a pupil of "Old" Crome and a close friend of John Berney Crome. He entered the school of the Royal Academy, and later became an exhibitor. In 1815 he became a member of Norwich Society of

the Castle Museum is the chief work produced by Joseph Stannard. R. J. Colman has a splendid specimen too. He did some very fine oil paintings. Much of his Dutch feeling is traceable to his visit to Holland in 1831, where he stayed for a time copying pictures. All these painters and many more, as is to be expected, had an enormous influence upon each other, and a study of the Castle Museum collection with that of R. J. Colman, teaches the student much in the technique, points of view and ultimate results which make up the ensemble known as the Norwich School. Bearing all this in thought one looks for some link to connect this very living school of painting beginning in the eighteenth century and carried on the crest of its wave until about 1840, with modern water color drawing. And one is not disappointed; for in the Castle Museum is a very large collection of

water colors by J. W. Walker. There is much to discard in these drawings, but covering as they do a period of much importance to the art, they are full of instruction. In them can be seen the influences of the earlier men, tempered and modified by the changing of time, the whole of the evolution as it were being illustrated by the work of this one man. That it is a decline in many ways is indisputable, for along its road cannot be found any ascent of consequence which could lead to the heights achieved by the earlier men. But Walker forms a sort of link between the Sargents, the Nashes, the Riches and water colorists of today, with their brilliant ancestors. This is not obvious at first sight but dawns in upon the student in his close study of the very fine collection at the Castle Museum, Norwich.

This commemoration of Crome and his work should do much to stimulate the study of this important phase of English art, of which unfortunately most people know little, and it is fortunate that just at this time the excellent collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum is being opened again to a long waiting public after the closing of the gallery due to the war.

John Berney Crome, the eldest son of "Old" Crome, assisted his father in teaching, and was appointed landscape painter to the Duke of Sussex. He was many times president of the Norwich Society and was much influenced by the painting of his father. He was fond of moonlight effects and his chief work, "River Scene by Moonlight," is reminiscent in many ways of his father's "Yare in Moonlight" at the National Gallery.

John Thirle was closely connected with John Crome in the formation of the Norwich Society. Chiefly noted for river scenes on the Wensum and Yare, "Whitlingham Reach" in which the first steamboat plying from Norwich to Yarmouth is depicted, is the most important of his works. This is a water color drawing and hangs in the Thirle room in the R. J. Colman collection along with many other fine specimens from his brush. He was fond of storm effects and a curious pink color which pervades many of his drawings; although they must be considered pinker today than when painted, for many of the qualifying blues and browns have faded, an unfortunate circumstance noticeable in many of Turner's drawings.

Thirle with Stannard, Ladbrooke and others succeeded from the original society and started a rival exhibition which was, however, unsuccessful. There are some very good drawings of his in the collection of Mr. Beilngbroke at Strangers Hall, and "A View of the Wensum" in the Castle Museum is remarkable for its "modern" feeling. Thirle is a very personal painter, and to those who are once bitten with a taste for his work, he has much to give.

"Thorpe Water Frolic Afternoon" in Artists. He studied the Dutch painters, and while owing something to his master he never achieved the breadth of what the latter sought. The advice of John Crome and on one occasion the latter wrote saying: "Do not distress us with accidental trifles in nature, but keep the masses large and in good and beautiful lines, and give the sky, which plays so important a part in all landscape, and so supreme a one in our low level lines of distance, the prominence it deserves;" good advice which James Stark shows us he was not able to benefit by to the full. Most of his work is of the simple scenery of Norfolk and in these pictures, trees, especially the oak and willow, play an important part. The Castle Museum possesses some of the best of Stark's pictures, "Thorpe Wood" being a particularly good example.

George Vincent was in many ways a better painter than Stark, though he painted similar scenery and was also a pupil of "Old" Crome. He had great ability and does not seem to have received the attention he deserved. Little is known of him and during his lifetime he received slight recognition. "Trowse Meadows" in the Castle Museum is a fine, noble work with great breadth of treatment and atmospheric effect. R. J. Colman, Esq., also has a good example of his work in "Whitlingham, Looking Toward Norwich."

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Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"
The Hellmuth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

SUCCESS CLAIMED BY NONPARTISANS

Governor of North Dakota, in Defense of State's Economic and Financial Program, Says Opposition Is by the Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois — That the constructive program of the Nonpartisan League in the State of North Dakota will be carried to a successful fulfillment, in spite of the organized opposition of the larger banking, milling and packing interests of the country, is the assertion made by Lynn J. Frazier, Nonpartisan League Governor of North Dakota, in discussing the present situation in that State. Governor Frazier, who was in Chicago yesterday, while he could make no definite charges as to the exact parties behind the boycott of the League's economic and banking systems, it is known that the violent antagonism is inspired by the big interests of the country because they wish to defeat the aim of the league in putting the control of the farmer's products into his own hands.

That the news which is sent out of the State of North Dakota by some of the papers is inspired to create a sentiment against the League, is charged by Governor Frazier. He cited the instance of the bank closings in his state to show that greater publicity had been given these closings than to those in any other part of the country, in order that it might appear that conditions in the State were much worse than they actually were. He quoted figures showing that a greater number of banks closed their doors in other states than North Dakota during the entire period of the recent financial stringency. He pointed out the fact that in the State of Illinois alone 19 banks with an aggregate capital of \$1,269,000 closed their doors in the period since last July, and that the entire capitalization of the banks which were closed in North Dakota was only \$900,000. The publicity given the bank closings in North Dakota was due to the efforts of the interests which are opposing the Nonpartisan League, in their desire to give a false impression of conditions in states where the league has accomplished the most, he claimed.

People Oppose Recall

"The recall which has been instituted by the minority in the state of North Dakota has been inspired by the same interests which hope to defeat the purposes of the Nonpartisan League," said Governor Frazier, "and while we had hoped that after seven consecutive elections the minority might be with us in the carrying out of the will of the people, it now seems apparent that they will carry out their plan for a recall election. However, we are not remaining idle, but are organizing a campaign to defeat the opposition to the present Administration. North Dakota is not a state of great wealth, and the population, made up chiefly of farmers, has no large amounts of money to contribute to political campaigns, so the people of the State are giving socials, dances and suppers to raise the money to contribute to the campaign which they feel is vital to their own interests in having the plan of the league carried out."

"The recall movement is nothing more or less than an attempt to stop the sale of the bonds of North Dakota by creating a doubt in the minds of the people as to the stability of the Administration in the State."

"At the recent recall meeting held in Devil's Lake, the members of the committee openly admitted that they were there for the purpose of blocking the sale of the bonds of the Bank of North Dakota. By this movement they hope to head off the sale of bonds and keep the State in a turmoil until

the program of the league is stopped. This we do not propose to permit."

Senator Ladd's Pledge

Speaking before the members of the Public Ownership League at a dinner last evening, E. F. Ladd, former president of the University of North Dakota, and now United States Senator from the State, told of the growth of the Nonpartisan movement as a means for self-defense for the farmer in his dealings with those who handled the product of his labor. He said that unless the program instituted by the league in its plans for public ownership and marketing of farm produce is carried out, that at the end of 10 years America will be importing its food stuffs, because there will be no production on the farms of the country.

"When the program of the League has been carried out in North Dakota, there will be 47 more states ready to carry out a similar action," said Senator Ladd. "There must be legislation, both state and national, passed to make this possible in order that the present system may be broken."

Howard Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of North Dakota, said that essentially the program of the Nonpartisan League is to carry out public ownership of public utilities and that in the accomplishment of their purpose they would not be "browbeaten, bullied nor bluffed."

STATE CONTROL OF CITY DEPARTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — An experiment in municipal government is being tried out in the city of Manchester, population 78,000, by the enactment of several special acts by the New Hampshire Legislature which provide for the removal of many functions of government from local control. The police, streets, highways, sewers and public works of all kinds are now under the control of commissions named by the Governor, and in addition still another commission has begun to function. This is called the Finance Commission, and it, also, is appointed by the Governor. Its duty is to "investigate any and all matters relating to appropriations, loans, expenditures, accounts and methods of administration affecting the city or any department thereof." The phrase "methods of administration" constitutes the commission a board of censorship on the entire municipal administration.

This commission has power to veto, in whole or in part, any money voted by the city government. Permission of the commission is required to issue any notes or bonds, and the commission "shall have control over the expenditure of all money" and govern purchases, sales, payments, fixing of salaries and wages, and letting of contracts.

MAINE GOVERNOR STANDS BY DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

AUGUSTA, Maine — "If by blue laws you mean laws which have been enacted to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, I could not accept your invitation," wrote Gov. Percival P. Baxter to the secretary of a New York organization which proposes to give a dinner to "distinguished Americans who are opposed to government by blue laws." "The State of Maine," said Governor Baxter, "was the first pioneer in temperance legislation. The fact that we now have a national prohibition act justifies the work which those of us in Maine have done to keep the faith. In my opinion the American people will stand solidly behind national temperance."

BUSINESS SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Labor-saving devices, improved equipment of all sorts and machines which perform many office duties are on exhibition at the National Business Show now being held in this city.

The Student's Problem

Cheapness minus quality leaves a remainder of extravagance.

A bit larger first cost affords style plus quality or a sum total of true economy expressed in terms of long and becoming service.

STUDENTS' SUITS

Three pieces in Cheviot mixtures, unfinished Worsteds, Stripes, Herringbone, etc. Ages 15 to 20 years.

\$32 to \$42

SPRING OVERCOATS

In Cheviot, Herringbone Weaves and Knitted Fabrics.

\$22 to \$30

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with The Young Spirit"
BOSTON



Same logic applies to hats. Q. E. D. — the famous STETSONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Outlet Company

Accredited Agency for the
RED CROSS SHOE

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

DETAILED REPORT OF DITTEMORE HEARING

Complete Record of Hearing for
Restraining Order to Prevent
Removal of Mr. Dittmore's
Name From Church Manual

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The verbatim report of Tuesday's proceedings in the case of John V. Dittmore vs. Adam H. Dickey et al. is published by The Christian Science Monitor today. Only an abstract of this report was available for publication in Wednesday morning's issue. The complete record reads as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF
MASSACHUSETTS
SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT
Suffolk ss. In Equity.
No. 30758.

DITTEMORE V. DICKEY ET AL.

Appearances:
William G. Thompson, for the plain-
tiff.

Charles F. Choate, Jr., Esq., for the
trustees under the will of Mary Baker
Eddy.

Bates, Nay, Abbott & Dane, for the
Directors.

Sherman L. Whipple, Esq., and
Lothrop Withington, Esq., for the
Trustees of the Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BRALEY.

Boston, April 5, 1921.

THE COURT: What is this case?

MR. THOMPSON: The case is
brought to prevent a change in the
status of the plaintiff by the action of
the defendants while waiting for the
decision of the full court.

THE COURT: You ask that the
status quo be preserved until the final
decision of the full court. Is that all?

MR. THOMPSON: Except that the
threatened change is disastrous to my
client.

MR. CHOATE: I appear for the de-
fendants, if your Honor please, for the
trustees, or certain of them who are
trustees under the will of Mrs. Eddy.
That number includes the five direc-
tors and Mr. Perkins who was not a
director or a party to the previous
litigation. I had desired to ask the
accommodation of the court and ask to
have the case stand over until next
Tuesday, if possible.

MR. THOMPSON: I don't like to
do that.

THE COURT: Suppose in the mean-
time an agreement is made that nothing
shall be done?

MR. THOMPSON: We have had one
experience of that kind in the previous
litigation, not with the same counsel,
but a stipulation to do that very thing
at the time we asked for a temporary
injunction, and at the suggestion of
your Honor we took a stipulation and
as a result we have gotten ourselves
into all sorts of trouble. I do not
feel I can do justice to Mr. Dittmore
without asking to have a restraining
order pending any delay whatever.
The situation is a serious one and I
hope your Honor will —

THE COURT: Are you and Mr.
Choate in dispute about the facts al-
leged in your petition or bill?

MR. THOMPSON: In my judgment
his answer does not put in dispute any
fact. The answer of Mr. Whipple ad-
mits all the allegations in my bill.

THE COURT: Are you at issue on
any allegation made in the plaintiff's
Dittmore's bill?

MR. CHOATE: My answer alleges a
good many things I am not sure Mr.
Thompson will agree to; we do put in
the motives alleged in the bill.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to
call your Honor's attention to the cir-
cumstances. Mr. Whipple's clients,
who are the three persons in charge of
publishing this Manual with my client's
name left out and Mrs. Knott's
name put in, admit all the allegations of
my bill. Mr. Choate makes the same
excuse for leaving the name out, he
says his duty as a trustee under Mrs.
Eddy's will requires him to do it, but he —

THE COURT: What question is
there here? I understand it is this:
I am using my previous information
about it—the board of management
proposes to send out a list of officers
which omits Mr. Dittmore's name and
substitutes the name of Mrs. Knott.
You say until such time as the ques-
tions at issue have been determined by
the full bench the situation ought to
be preserved and that it should not be
done. Is there anything more?

MR. THOMPSON: Nothing except
the nature of Mr. Choate's reasons for
doing it.

THE COURT: Why shouldn't you
do that—preserve everything just as

it is, refrain from publication in the
Manual—if that be the right name for
it—refrain from making any change
in the Manual until the opinion comes
down in the pending cases?

MR. CHOATE: The Manual is pub-
lished, it comes out from time to time.
In any new edition, each year, they
publish a list of the names of the
officers, and they endeavor, in publish-
ing this list, to comply with the re-
cords of the church. The records of the
church show Mrs. Knott is a direc-
tor, and Mr. Dittmore claims he was
unlawfully removed and that his name
should appear. We are in this situa-
tion, we cannot publish both lists; we
are obliged to publish some names as
directors, according to the regulations
of the church. We have been pursu-
ing what we believe to be the sound
method indicated by Judge Pierce. He
said on May 4th, 1920, after Judge
Dodge's report when this matter was
in very much the same situation as it
now is, except the cases had not been
argued in the Supreme Judicial Court:
"I thought the other day, subject to
what information I could get at the
moment that it was rather elementary
that where one of a Board had been
removed in apparent, or rather with
apparent authority, and a new person
appointed in the removed one's place,
that the new Board was at least a de-
facto board and that the member who
had been removed only had rights of
remedy in this court or some other
court, to be restored to the position
from which he claims he was moved
out. I still think that is the situation.
That is ordinarily the case, in some
respects like a public officer being re-
moved, for instance a policeman or
the city Treasurer, and the new per-
son appointed in his place by the
board, or those who have a right to
appoint, providing they are acting
legally, the person who is in office
has the right to perform all the func-
tions of that office until the Court
shall say that the person who has
been removed is improperly or ille-
gally removed. That seems to be the
situation. Therefore unless there is
something more to be said on that, I
do not think either the Attorney Gen-
eral or Mr. Dittmore ought to be
made parties. Having disclosed my
mind, I will hear what you have to
say about it." I still think that is the
situation. Now Mrs. Knott is a de-
facto director; Mr. Dittmore is claim-
ing that he is lawfully entitled to her
place; that matter is in litigation. If
we could indefinitely hold up the pub-
lication of the Manual, or if it was a
single publication that went for all
time, that would raise quite a differ-
ent question; but it is a book that comes
out from time to time and will come
out again probably inside of a year,
maybe six months, and if a change
had occurred in Mr. Dittmore's status
then, of course, it would be corrected.
But one difficulty about the interval
of delay is the way the Dittmore case
was left in the records of the Supreme
Court; it is unfinished, the parties
claiming they had a right to put in
new evidence, and it is quite uncer-
tain whether any decision of the Su-
preme Court would finally dispose of
Mr. Dittmore's case. Of course I do
not know how it will be dealt with,
but it is possible, and quite a large
possibility, that the Dittmore case
cannot be finally disposed of by the
decision that we are all waiting for.
As I said to Mr. Thompson, the diffi-
culty about going on to-day is, I am
trying a case where we are under an
order from the Superior Court to go
on from day to day. They obligingly
allowed me to be absent on Thursday
to argue a case before the Interstate
Commerce Commission. We get a
suspension so as to be free the first
part of next week. This case is only
down to-day on the question of an in-
junction; it is not down on the bill and
answer or the merits. My suggestion
is we might have it in such shape and
the record in shape so we could have
it heard on the bill and answer next
Tuesday, or if it couldn't be heard on
bill and answer your Honor could de-
cide how it should be dealt with.

THE COURT: Mr. Whipple, do you
represent any one?

MR. WHIPPLE: Not an interested
party; we are subject to the direction
of the court.

MR. CHOATE: I am sorry that my
stipulation has so little current value,
but I am willing to agree that the
matter shall remain exactly as it is
until the court decides how it shall
be dealt with.

THE COURT: And put it in a de-
cree—put your stipulation in the form
of an interlocutory decree?

MR. CHOATE: I shouldn't want to
have it read as an injunction.

THE COURT: The decree would
read, the parties having stipulated in
open court—and put the stipulation
in as you agree to it—a temporary
injunction is not issued.

MR. CHOATE: Entirely satisfactory
to me.

THE COURT: Mr. Bates, have you
something to say? I will hear you
later, Mr. Thompson.

MR. BATES: We represent, as your
Honor knows, the Board of Directors;
that is, not exactly the same Board
as the Trustees under the will, who are
represented by Mr. Choate. There are
two trustees under the will who are
not on the Board of Directors, there is
one person de facto at least and one
we think de jure member of the Board
of Directors, Mrs. Knott, who is not
one of the trustees under the will.
We believe that the publishing of Mrs.
Knott's name as a Director in the
Manual does not change the condi-
tions or status. I only wish to add
to the facts that Mr. Choate has called
your Honor's attention to, the fact
that Mr. Dittmore who seeks to keep
his name advertised as a member of
the Board of Directors pending the
decision of the court in the case of
Dittmore v. Dickey, seeks merely to be
advertised as something which we
would like the chance to show your
Honor he is not. He had not since
March 17, 1919, attempted in any way
to act as a Director of this church;
over two years have elapsed and he
has not crossed the threshold of the
Directors' room or desired or at-
tempted to attend a meeting or to dis-
charge any of the functions of a direc-
tor. At the time that he was
removed, as shown by the church re-
cords and admitted by his bill, Mrs.
Knott was elected a Director and she
assumed her duties as a director at
once and has attended all the meet-
ings, which have been almost daily,
since that time, for a period, as I have
said, for over two years; and she has
been recognized by the court as de
facto a director of this Board, at least
by Judge Pierce in his statements,
some of which have been quoted to
your Honor this morning. She has
been active. We ask now not to
change the Manual, but that the
Manual that goes out with the list of
officers shall have the list of officers
in accordance with the records of the
church, in accordance with the facts,
until such time as this court shall de-
termine the rights of the parties. We
want to say, in addition to that, that
Mr. Dittmore himself from the be-
ginning has recognized that as the
situation. His bill sets forth the fact
that he hasn't acted as a director; that
he attempted to act as a director; that
Mrs. Knott has been acting as a direc-
tor and is acting as a director still.
Now the only decree that he asked for
as an interlocutory decree and which
was the result of the stipulation, was
this: He asked simply that until the
suit was settled and his rights de-
termined, that he might be permitted
to occupy the rooms that he had been
occupying and to retain his papers.
He never came into this court when
he was asking for that stipulation or
for an injunction that should prevent
our interfering with his occupying
these rooms or interfering with his
papers and taking possession of them.
He never asked that he might be per-
mitted temporarily to his rights as a
director, or not be prevented from ex-
ercising those rights. For over two
years this has been the situation. We
are not seeking to change it; we are
seeking to have the Manual represent
the actual facts and when the court
shall decide this question if by any
possibility it should be decided ad-
versely to the Manual, why then it will
be changed to represent the situation
as it is. In addition to that Mr. Dit-
temore has made the statement in open
court in a letter read by his counsel,
I think it was before your Honor, to
the effect that he recognized, or acquies-
ced in his removal, that he did not
propose in any way to attempt to
break the laws as laid down by Mrs.
Eddy in the Manual and that therefore
he should accept that situation. He
asked your Honor to release him as a
defendant in the other suit on the
ground that he was out of the Board
of Directors and that has been his
consistent attitude from that time to
this. Why should he seek to enjoin
the Board of Directors or the trustees
who have a right to insist on what
the publishing society should put into
this Manual as a list of officers? Why
should he seek to enjoin them from
publishing the facts in accordance
with the actual records and the facts
he has acquiesced in for over two
years?

THE COURT: I don't care to hear
from you further. I understand, Mr.
Bates, you represent the governing
body who will issue the new Manual?

MR. BATES: No, your Honor, Mr.
Choate represents the trustees under
the will who own the copyright of the
Manual and who have control with
the Publishing Society.

THE COURT: You have nothing
to do with it?

MR. BATES: Only this, we are ac-
cused in this supplemental bill.

THE COURT: You have nothing to
do with the publication, to order it or
withhold it?

MR. BATES: We have no control
over the copyright directly.

THE COURT: Any one else who
wants to be heard? Now, Mr. Thomp-
son:

MR. THOMPSON: I think your
Honor will permit me, for the purpose
of common justice, to correct one or
two misstatements of fact. The reason
why Mr. Dittmore hasn't been near
the Directors' meetings was be-
cause it was understood at the time
of the stipulation, at the time the
stipulation was made, that he would
do so. He did ask for an in-
junction restoring his rights at that
time, and your Honor thought, and I
acquiesced in it, that it was giving
more than would keep the status quo
and your Honor advised a stipulation
that they should not eject him from
his rooms or seize his books and pa-
pers. Mr. Dittmore did, originally,
make a strong effort to conciliate his
opponents; he did say he would
rather not oppose the action, not be-
cause he didn't think it was wrong,
but business required him not to
engage in litigation. Later he was
threatened with ejection from his
rooms, and his books and papers
threatened with seizure and he
brought his bill, and said he thought
it was common justice not to tolerate
these proceedings any further. Your
Honor heard Mr. Bates make these
same statements two years ago, about
this letter, and your Honor made this
remark: "Mr. Dittmore has a right
to change his mind." He has changed
his mind and it has remained changed
ever since. In regard to what Mr.
Choate suggests, I call this fact to
your Honor's attention—one which is
not attacked by anybody and cannot
be successfully controverted: The
only persons who have any right to
publish this Manual are Mr. Whipple's
clients. They produce the editions
as they are needed. They were
threatened to get out another edition
at the request of Mr. Choate's clients,
who are trustees under Mrs. Eddy's
will, all but one of whom are Di-
rectors of the Church. There is a
letter in existence addressed to them-
selves in their capacity as trustees
under the will requesting that this
very change be made, and therefore
we are suing the very people who are
acting in a double capacity, endeavor-
ing in one capacity to do what they
cannot do in another, who for one
entire year, from June, 1919, to June,
1920, did not make any request to
have this Manual reprinted. Reprints
of this Manual were issued under a
plan shown to Mr. Whipple's clients
and Mr. Choate's clients, and approved
by them, showing Mr. Dittmore's
name as a Director. This is an after-
thought; it is something that came up
as a result of the heat of litigation
in the main case, and of an attempt
to discredit Mr. Dittmore in the field.
I do not believe in these circum-
stances, inasmuch as this thing con-
stitutes a plain violation of that
stipulation, and is plainly to take ad-
vantage of us for not insisting further
than we did to have the sweeping
injunction that we first asked for, I
submit that it is not fair to ask us
to take any more stipulations. I ask
that this matter be decided at once,
or set down on the bill and answer.
There is no issue of fact—

THE COURT: Replication is no
longer necessary.

MR. THOMPSON: If it were I
shouldn't file one in this case. We
feel this injunction ought to issue. I
think in view of the correspondence,
which I am prepared to show here,
repeated requests made to these gen-
tlemen to await the decision of the
full court, their refusal to do it
and their putting pressure on Mr.
Whipple's clients, trying to put them
in a false attitude, I think we have
tolerated these proceedings long
enough and we ought to be entitled
to the quiet adjudication of our rights
in this court. I think this is con-
tempt both of this court and the
Appellate Court—the striking out of
this name—besides that, if your Honor
please, it wouldn't make any differ-
ence whether the decision of the full
bench in *Eustace v. Dickey* required
further litigation in *Dittmore v.*

Dickey or not; if there were no other
case, this is a case where the status
of Mr. Dittmore is brought before a
court of equity and it makes no differ-
ence whether it is brought before it
in another case or not, this is an
attempt to take away from a Court
of Equity its right to adjudicate mat-
ters in issue. I think we ought to have
the milder remedy of an injunction or
might be entitled to the stronger one,
attachment for contempt.

THE COURT: I wish to ask you
one more question, if you still are of
opinion that there is any issue of fact
to be determined between you.

MR. CHOATE: Yes, I think there is.

THE COURT: Very well, I will hear
you.

MR. CHOATE: I have been rather
free from this atmosphere of crimina-
tion and recrimination which seems
to pervade this case. The issue in-
volved in this bill is really a very
simple one,—whether there is any im-
propriety in people who are charged
with responsibility of publishing this
Manual from time to time, publishing
it and putting in the names of the
officers as they appear on the records
of their Church. Now while they are
the same parties, or some of them are
the same parties, who are involved
in the main litigation, this question
hasn't anything to do with that
action, and is not proposed to injure
Mr. Dittmore, or prejudice his case
or to advertise him as not a member
of the Board or anything of the kind;
it simply is a plain duty we have to
publish the Manual and put in it a
list of the Directors. If we put in Mr.
Dittmore's name, Mrs. Knott will
make the same complaint against us
that he does. It is simply a practical
question. As far as the matter before
your Honor today is concerned, I
suppose it is nothing except the ques-
tion whether the accommodation I re-
quest may be granted and upon what
terms.

THE COURT: If there is any ques-
tion of fact between the parties I
shall send the case to a Master to
determine those issues and make a
report to the Court and then when
the report comes in, I will make a
further order and you can take the
matter up to the full court by appeal
if you desire to do so. But pending
that hearing this petitioner, or plain-
tiff—I understand it is an original
bill from looking at it—is entitled to
a certain measure of protection or
relief. Granting that by the rules of
the church or by the terms of the
trust deed, those having authority to
do so are required to print periodi-
cally the Manual, giving the names of
all the officers, it is not proposed to
issue such Manual which will bear
the name of Mrs. Knott instead of
the name of Mr. Dittmore as one of
the trustees or directors—which is it,
Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Directors of the
Church.

THE COURT: I thought so; I
wasn't sure. The question whether he
was lawfully removed from his office
is pending before the court; what his
first position may have been, need not
be restated here, it is fully under-
stood and is wholly immaterial; his
final legal position was that he never
had been lawfully removed, as I have
just stated, and after having been
tried out in a way which is familiar
to counsel, questions of law involved
are pending on the record before the
full bench for decision. Publication
of the names of the so-called Direc-
tors who may be de facto usurping
the powers of one of them until such
time as the main question has been
determined—the publication of a Man-
ual with a list which omits Mr. Dit-
temore's name and puts in Mrs. Knott's
name is not preserving the situation,
and—without further enlargement—

THE COURT: Very well, that ends
it. Call the next case.

MR. CHOATE: I should like to have
the case put down for hearing on next
Tuesday, when we can discuss it. I
should strenuously object to Judge
Dodge as a master.

THE COURT: Nothing remains but
the appointment of the master to hear
the additional allegations of fact and any
additional issues which are raised by
the bill or petition and the answer. I
will hear you fully on it next Tuesday
morning, but I ought to say to you
now, Mr. Choate, you will have to ad-
vance very strong reasons in order to
lead the court to appoint a new master.

MR. THOMPSON: May I ask how
relief is to be obtained by me
against the Publishing Society? Are
Mr. Whipple's clients joined in the
stipulation?

THE COURT: If they don't have
anything to print they can't do the
printing. I understand Mr. Choate
holds the control.

MR. CHOATE: I don't know as that
is quite true.

THE COURT: I asked you if this
could be done without your consent or
order and I understood it could not.

MR. CHOATE: I think you are
right, because we have to approve the
page.

MR. THOMPSON: Now if your
Honor please —

THE COURT: I don't care to hear
from you further just now. Are you
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a stipulation?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor.

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PLEA IS MADE FOR TRUE AMERICANISM

Grand Army of the Republic
Leaders Assert That There
Is Need for the Standards
Set Up by the Pilgrim Fathers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Assert-
ing that in this country "we
do not want Irish-Americans, Ger-
man-Americans, or Russian-Ameri-
cans, but just plain every-day Ameri-
cans," William A. Ketcham, national
commander-in-chief of the Grand
Army of the Republic, told the Massa-
chusetts House of Representatives
that he regarded it "as a place of im-
pertinence for Oswald G. Villard,
himself the son of a Bavarian, though
the grandson of Massachusetts' great
abolitionist, and a committee of 100
self-appointed Americans to pass
judgment upon conditions abroad."

Mr. Ketcham, who attended the an-
nual meeting of the Massachusetts
department of the G. A. R., asked
"by what right Mr. Villard assumes
to represent men of our nation and
criticize our former allies in the
great war?" Immediately after Mr.
Ketcham had left the chamber a peti-
tion of protest was signed by many
members of the House. His remarks
were described as "entirely uncalled
for and unpatriotic."

Later in the day Benjamin A. Ham
of South Boston, at the dinner of the
National Staff Association, criticized
the influence of the Jew on the na-
tional life of America. "The Jews,"
said Mr. Ham, "who are guiding our
theaters and designing the costumes
of our women, are attempting to
break down the standards of the
Anglo-Saxon race. They are chang-
ing the moral standards and senti-
ments of the young men and young
women of America. They are bring-
ing to America the sentiments of
central Europe which destroy the highest
standards of civilization wherever
they strike."

"The labor troubles that are beset-
ting us, as well as the standards being
set on the stage and in the dress of
our women, are manifestations of the
attempt being made to cast down the
Anglo-Saxon civilization which is the
hope of the earth. These labor dis-
turbances are a part of the invidious
propaganda working in our midst to
enforce upon our minds the senti-
ments of central Europe."

"The Pilgrims of 300 years ago set
the standards of civilization that we
should adhere to, and that is the
civilization we may turn to, and we
will have a population that loves God
and their fellowmen, a civilization
that loves the institutions our fore-
fathers established. We must teach
whole-hearted Americanism; Boston
and Massachusetts must stand up
firmly and squarely and tell the truth.
The power of a religious civilization
will not be lost and it will be main-
tained if we, who comprise the de-
scendants of that old stock, do our
full duty."

NEW YORK SENATE'S "WELCOME"

ALBANY, New York — The Senate
yesterday unanimously adopted a re-
solution by Senator Nathan Straus Jr.,
(D.), of New York, to extend in behalf
of the State to Prof. Albert Einstein
and Dr. Chaim Weizmann "the hand-
clasp of fellowship and heartfelt wel-
come."

When East Meets West Meat Prices Tumble

In the Middle West graze America's finest cattle.
There the small, independent packing houses are
established.

Having no branches throughout the country and
no facilities for storage, they must turn their cattle
into immediate cash. The National Butchers Co.
purchase carloads of these choice cattle—The prices
we pay are far below Eastern market quotations—
and you share the profit.

Wilson's certified hams and bacon.

National Butchers Company

NEED FOR NEW VIEW UPON MANAGEMENT

Manchester Technical Experts
See Need for Fitting Men
for Increasing Responsibilities
in Industrial Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England—Under the direction of Dr. A. F. Stanley Kent, the department of industrial administration of the Manchester College of Technology is meeting a need which has long been felt in the industrial circles of Lancashire, that of finding and fitting men for the increasing responsibilities which industrial administration entails.

Experience has taught business men that it is no longer possible to assume that because a man has proved his ability to successfully handle the technical details of his business, he is of necessity fitted to hold the reins of government. It is, therefore, becoming gradually recognized that fitness for industrial administration is a quality which demands special training.

Business Men Subscribe

To this end the Manchester college's department of administration was founded last year. A group of Lancashire business men, who in their own experience had been confronted with the urgent need for a new view of management, made an offer to subscribe an annual sum for a number of years for the purpose of establishing a department for the elaboration of that new view. This offer the governing body of the college accepted and to it added a further 50 per cent to the sum already subscribed.

The college of technology in the Victoria University, and has long held a world-wide reputation as an institution for education and training. Thus, the department is fortunate in being associated at once with the most recent applications of natural science.

Work of Department

Dr. Kent, who deals with the working conditions of industry, is ably assisted on the economic side by James A. Bowie of Aberdeen University, who is studying especially such subjects as the remuneration of labor, on which he is an authority; by Dempster Smith, lately works manager to a large engineering firm, who deals with problems of works management, cost of material, labor, establishment charges, shipping and transport; and by Prof. T. H. Pear, Frank Watts, F. G. Adlam and W. R. Cossens, all of whom are experts in their particular branches of industrial administration.

The work of the department is divided into two sections, research and teaching. Many problems connected with industry need thorough and careful investigation, and with these, as opportunity arises, the department is proceeding to deal. Amongst the many investigations it has carried out are: The conditions of maximum output, loss of time, length of working day and week, canteens and feeding, the elimination of noise, works committees and Whitley councils, vocational selection, remuneration of labor, and special problems on behalf of individual firms.

Intensive Training

The department also conducts courses of training in various branches of the subject designed to appeal not only to the student who has taken his degree in some particular branch of technology and wishes to qualify for an administrative post, but also to those who have already spent some time in industry, and who are looking for short courses of intensive training. Great importance is being attached to evening classes for workmen, foremen, welfare workers and others.

Outside the college, lectures have been given in factories in various parts of the town and the surrounding districts; and at summer schools at Scarborough, Blackpool, Oxford, and Cambridge, members of the staff have given some 20 lectures. In addition to all this, public lectures have been given by leading authorities on such subjects as advertising, private enterprise, labor and the cost of living and the commercial and industrial development of China.

EDINBURGH AS ONE OF QUAINTEST OF CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland—Dr. John Harrison, a former treasurer of the city of Edinburgh, speaking of the old buildings of Edinburgh, said the founding of the Monastery of Holyrood by David I undoubtedly tended toward learning and civilization, for among the monks were some of the ablest men in the country, men who, in addition to their book learning, had a finer knowledge of agriculture than any others in the community. The founding of the Abbey tended toward the advancement of the city, and could be looked on as one of the great events in the 900 years of its history. Robert the Bruce advanced the prosperity of Edinburgh in another direction, for he extended its boundaries by handing over to it the harbor and port of Leith, so that Edinburgh might have access to the sea. In giving illustrations of Edinburgh's old buildings, which showed a remarkable blending in style of architecture, Dr. Harrison described Edinburgh as one of the quaintest and most curious

JUDICIAL OPINION ON IRISH EVENTS

At Opening of Assizes Lord
Chief Justice Deplors That
People Were Allowing a Few
Men to Terrorize Them

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland—The pronouncement of the Dublin County Council concerning the increase in rates is less disconcerting than was anticipated. It has been decided to let North Dublin City off with an increase of 7s. 10d. in the pound on land, and 5s. 4½d. on houses. In the South City 5s. 10½d. on land and 3s. 8½d. on houses are the sums fixed. Certain municipal charges and police tax will add another shilling in the pound. The present rate varies in Dublin City from about 16s. to 20s. 6d. in the pound.

H. J. Priel, who took the chair at a recent meeting of the corporation, said that owing to existing difficulties the council might, in the coming year, be compelled to take more drastic methods than hitherto employed in order to collect the rates. A state of war existed in Ireland, owing to the efforts of Parliament to withhold from the country her desire to determine her own form of government, and the council was expected to embody in the rates huge compensation claims presented in court and passed by judges.

Anticipating that the council would refuse to so burden the ratepayers, an order had been issued authorizing the withholding of all grants for local administration for that purpose of paying these malicious injury claims.

Payment of Claims

These grants, said the chairman, amounted to about a million and a half sterling and represented the government's contribution toward the internal administration of Ireland, from which country it annually took £50,000,000 in taxation. By thus withholding the grants the government was making war on all subsidized philanthropic institutions, and it should be noted that all this took place before David Eilreann called upon the authorities to sever connections with the local government board. English propaganda, he stated, now attempted to delude the public by representing that the grants were withheld in consequence of the authorities' refusal to recognize the local government board, and to submit their books for audit.

He declared, however, that these were not the facts. The government had been untruthful in attempts to overthrow local administration. It had stated that malicious injury claims, presented to a bank acting as treasurer to a local authority, were to take precedence of all other claims, and when the council, in attempting to safeguard public funds, refused to have the banks as treasurers, the local government board threatened rate collectors with their sureties. This in many counties threw the rates into arrears.

Curfew Made Earlier

It was, the chairman said, unnecessary to point out that most of the "malicious injuries" were due to the action of Crown forces. The councils would never consent to plunder those they represented, and the people must help them in their efforts by promptly paying their rates to appointed collectors, and so preserve the local services. He could not too strongly urge the need for the cooperation of the general public with the councils in their scheme for reforms and economy. Owing to further disturbances, shooting, and looting in the Dublin area, the military authority in the Dublin district has announced that curfew hours in the future will be from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. instead of from 10 p. m. Already the Dublin Tramway Company gives notice of the curtailment of all its services and the managers of theaters are perturbed at the prospect of confronting them.

Compensation Claimed

During the hearings of the claim of Messrs. Cash of Cork, for compensation for the burning of their premises, the evidence given before the recorder of Cork by several witnesses, including Captain Hutson, of the fire brigade, is thought to prove that the fire was the work of armed forces of the Crown, who, it is stated, also cut the fire hose; that bombs and petrol were liberally used; and that a large number of Crown forces in lorries kept up intermittent firing in the streets during the night. The recorder awarded the firm £135,000 for the destruction of their warehouses, which were said to be among the largest and best equipped in Ireland. So far the awards against the County Council total up to well over a million, and those given as compensation for the destruction of Cork by fire and other causes amount to about the same sum.

The opening of the spring assizes throughout the country has given the judges the opportunity of expressing what may be taken as a competent opinion on the state of the country. They are unanimous in pronouncing this to be worse than ever. The Lord Chief Justice, sitting at Ennis, deplored the fact that the people of Clare disregarded the advice he gave them when he last addressed them, and

LABOR AVERSE TO WAGE REDUCTIONS

British Trade Unionists Consider
Resorting to "Direct Action"
or Use of Political Action
to Retain the Present Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Labor leaders do not profess to be able to forecast what effect the recent by-election results will have on the government, but it is generally agreed that the victories, coming as they do at a time of great industrial crisis, will exercise a very potent influence on the policy and actions of the Labor movement itself.

At the moment the outstanding problem is the miners' strike but the attention of the workers is taken up with the correlated question of unemployment and wage reductions. This did not at first cause much concern in the great trade unions as it was limited to a few minor industries or to women, but the development of the coal situation has led to a new "direct action" movement, and because it is concerned with wages it may prove to be a more dangerous movement than those which have failed during the past two years.

It is taking the form of the argument that a great plan has been worked out by the Federation of British industries to take the various industries one by one and force down wages to a considerable extent, and that the only way in which the workers can meet this is to forestall the employers by an organized stoppage which would bring the industries of the country to a standstill. At present this movement has not reached any great dimensions, but it is finding wide support in South Wales, where unemployment is making men very bitter, and where the doctrine just outlined is being seriously preached in all parts of the coal fields.

Concerted Attack Favored

The industrial history of South Wales during the past 20 years would lead one to expect some development of this kind from the growing unemployment and the demand of the coal owners for a large reduction in wages. If, therefore, the Welsh movement stood alone it would not have so much significance, but there have been noteworthy developments in other quarters during the past few weeks. In an official statement issued on behalf of the whole Miners Federation, Mr. Frank Hodges openly advocated joint action to meet the attack on wages. He spoke of a desperate resistance by the miners if the owners pressed their proposals, and he warned the railwaymen that when the railways are released from control in August the companies will at once reduce wages if the coal owners have in the meantime succeeded in their action. Therefore, Mr. Hodges argued, there should be concerted action in advance.

Mr. Cramp has also stated that if the railway companies attempt to reduce the basic wages he will advocate resistance to the utmost. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Cramp may support Mr. Hodges. Following these statements, Mr. Hicks, the president of the Building Trades Operatives Federation, has declared that the only object of employers in pressing for dilution is to bring down wages, and he has joined himself with Mr. Hodges in advocating united action at the beginning.

Now that a crisis has arisen in the coal industry an attempt is being made to induce the trade unions as a whole to take up the policy which has been described. This is where the by-election victories are likely to tell. They will certainly reinforce very powerfully the position of the leaders, who will oppose a general strike policy, even on a question of wholesale reductions in wages.

Lesson of By-Elections

The attitude of these leaders is, shortly, that under existing circumstances a strike policy could lead only to failure, disaster, and increased suffering for the whole of the workers and their families. They suggest that the majority of employers would not be averse to closing their works for some weeks if necessary, and that the workers would be driven back to the factories by starvation.

They argue that the causes of unemployment, and, therefore, of the proposals to reduce wages, are too deep-rooted, widespread, and complicated to be removed by industrial action, and that a complete change of political and foreign policy has been achieved there can be no real recovery, and that even if wages were not re-

were still allowing themselves to be terrorized by a few wicked men. Although they disliked crime, they declined to assist the police, and their country was, in consequence, in a condition which threatened Christianity and civilization. So far, he said, he could see no light, nor any silver lining to the gray cloud that hung over the country.

Constabulary Praised

In contrast to this, was the counsel of Judge Pim to the grand jury in Wexford. In spite of the deplorable calendar before them, he said, it would be a very wrong and weak thing on their part to give up hope. He announced that there were 58 specially reported cases this year as against 51 last year. One was that of highway robbery, which, he regretted to say, was committed by two policemen and a soldier. There were 13 robberies of rate books, which acts he said would lead to confusion and "the knocking down of the pillars of social life." Judge Pim paid a patriotic tribute to the work of the Royal Irish Constabulary. He said that there were 23 mail robberies and that in some cases pensions and registered letters were seized and kept. He was sorry to say that such acts were "a great degradation of the honesty that used to prevail among the Irish, who were a very honest people." Judge Dodd also complimented the police when addressing the grand jury in Monaghan, and alluded to the paucity of cases to be tried "because the military had relieved them of their duties."

PROF. H. E. CRAMPTON EXPLORES POLYNESIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prof. Henry E. Crampton, author and professor of zoology at Columbia University, is visiting this part of the world in the interests of natural science. After leaving New York, he went, accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, to Guam, 1000 miles north of the Philippines, where he and his family, to Hong Kong, Canton and Siam, and reached Sydney by way of Java.

Interviewed by the Sydney Morning Herald, Professor Crampton said: "I have made in all six journeys in Polynesia and five journeys in the West Indies and South America, all for the purpose of general zoological study. I became greatly interested in the Polynesians, a very fine race, and I have been given a native name, and been received into the family of the head chief of Tahiti."

"The Tahitians, Samoans, Hawaiians, and Maoris are all offshoots of the great Polynesian race, and there are many indications that they are also allies of our Caucasian stock. This is shown by verifying the relations through similarities in language, culture, and physique. The next step is to trace back their history by following up their common traditions, which take them back along the line of migration, which eventually connects with southern Asia."

While in Canton the professor delivered an address to the Chinese students of the Christian College, which he described as entirely unsatisfactory, and as doing the best kind of modern educational work with so much success that its influence is becoming remarkable. In Java, Professor Crampton made collections of the fauna, mainly for comparison with other tropical countries. These specimens will go to the United States Department of Invertebrate Zoology at the American Museum of Natural History. Of this department he is curator.

"Here in Australia," the professor said in Sydney, "I have availed myself of the opportunity to visit the Blue Mountains. As all Australians know, the geology at Blackheath, Jenolan, and Katoomba is extremely interesting, and the zoological material collected will also be of value to the collections of the American Museum. The fauna of the sandstone plateau is naturally quite different from that of other geological regions."

IOWA LAND HIGHEST PRICED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Iowa has the highest priced land in the United States, according to recently compiled statistics of the Department of Agriculture. Tillable land in this State was worth about \$200 an acre last year. Illinois is second in the list, its lands valued at \$157 an acre. Alabama and Mississippi were at bottom of the list with lands valued at \$26. California, Oregon, and Colorado lands were the only ones in the Union which showed increases in valuation, advancing on an average \$5 an acre, to a high of \$135.

Two minutes before the school books are flung aside, hot cups of steaming Chocolatta can be made ready for the children. You simply add boiling water to 3 heaping teaspoonsful of Chocolatta. Even baby Jean can enjoy it. It's a food drink.

LABOR AVERSE TO WAGE REDUCTIONS

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At the moment the outstanding problem is the miners' strike but the attention of the workers is taken up with the correlated question of unemployment and wage reductions. This did not at first cause much concern in the great trade unions as it was limited to a few minor industries or to women, but the development of the coal situation has led to a new "direct action" movement, and because it is concerned with wages it may prove to be a more dangerous movement than those which have failed during the past two years.

It is taking the form of the argument that a great plan has been worked out by the Federation of British industries to take the various industries one by one and force down wages to a considerable extent, and that the only way in which the workers can meet this is to forestall the employers by an organized stoppage which would bring the industries of the country to a standstill. At present this movement has not reached any great dimensions, but it is finding wide support in South Wales, where unemployment is making men very bitter, and where the doctrine just outlined is being seriously preached in all parts of the coal fields.

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They argue that the causes of unemployment, and, therefore, of the proposals to reduce wages, are too deep-rooted, widespread, and complicated to be removed by industrial action, and that a complete change of political and foreign policy has been achieved there can be no real recovery, and that even if wages were not re-

duced there must be a serious loss of earnings through unemployment and short time. Therefore, they say, the only way to bring permanent improvement is to concentrate on activity in the political field, and carry on an unceasing campaign against the government and its policy.

The results at Dudley, Kirkcaldy, and Penistone, they suggest, having been achieved in districts where the chances of Labor were considered only moderate, prove that if a sufficiently dynamic electoral campaign is initiated the government can be overthrown or compelled to change its policy. So far as can be seen the issue between these two methods of action will seriously occupy the Labor movement during the next month or two.

WORKERS' DEMAND FOR PARTNERSHIP

Sidney Webb Says This Demand
in Management of Business Is
the "New Spirit of Industry"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

OXFORD, England—In the opinion of Sidney Webb, the basis of the "new spirit in industry" is the demand of the workman for a partnership in the direction and management of the business in which he is engaged. This demand must not be assumed to be a demand for profit sharing, which is looked upon by the workman as either a fraud or a futility, and which is not infrequently a fraud and always a futility. "I cannot stop to prove that," said Mr. Webb, "but I am expressing the workman's point of view, and any attempt to smooth over labor unrest by proposals of profit-sharing stamps the man who makes them as an ignoramus."

This statement was made during a lecture delivered at Balliol College, Oxford, to works directors, managers, foremen and forewomen. Mr. Webb had explained that it was not the demand for higher wages that was at the bottom of the present labor unrest. That was as old as history itself. Nor was there anything new in the demand for shorter hours, for that claim, too, had long been with us, and the normal working day of 12 hours—if there had been any normal day 150 years ago—had gone down to 10, nine and eight hours. No! The real desire was for partnership. "Of course," went on Mr. Webb, following up the above quoted statement, "I do not mean to imply that profit sharing is always meant as a fraud—that, of course, is not the case. But we are bound to realize that, in all profit-sharing schemes, the employer secures for himself a preferential claim to a fixed interest on capital, the amount of which is either not defined in advance, or is defined arbitrarily by the employer himself."

An Imaginary Figure

"The capital of a firm is often a purely imaginary figure, and you can put as many naughts on as you please. The workman is invited to agree to an arrangement by which, as a first charge, a fixed rate of interest shall be paid upon an amount of capital which has no share in defining and no means of verifying, and over which he has no power of control. Moreover, the proceeds are always subject to prior deductions of sums for reserves and depreciation, and also for the salaries of partners, or of the

DAMASCUS BUDGET INCREASED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.
BEIRUT, Syria—It has been announced that Fares Bey El-Khoury, Minister of Finance in Damascus, has brought forward the budget, which has risen to 421,000,000 gold pounds.

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DOES FRANCE SEEK TO DIVIDE GERMANY?

Alleged Policy to Separate Bavaria From the Reich and Disannexation of Rhineland Are Ascribed to Indiscreet Journals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Although the decisions of London were not calculated to help in the solution of the German problem but rather served to complicate a situation which was already exceedingly difficult, it was obvious from the beginning that Mr. Briand would, when the matter came before the Chamber, obtain easily his majority.

The authorities have lately been very anxious to deny that there is the smallest trace of imperialistic designs to be found in French policy. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was personally assured by one of the highest French officials that there is not any serious French political opinion which now has the smallest desire to detach Bavaria from the Reich. Such an assurance may well be accepted, coming from such a source. It is, indeed, undoubtedly true that the French newspapers often give a false "picture" of France. On the other hand it is of course impossible to dissociate a nation's newspapers from the nation. They stand for something, and if erroneous impressions are given, it is these journals which are often to blame.

Ambitions Repudiated

Still, it is extremely satisfactory that such ambitions should be repudiated. They have been repudiated in the clearest possible language by Mr. Briand. Mr. Lloyd George performed a useful service when he asked for a categorical denial from the French Premier of the rumors that French policy sought the disruption of Germany and particularly the disannexation of Rhineland by thrusting in this wedge of a customs line between the occupied and the unoccupied territories. It was "Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris" who wrote an article hailing this particular sanction as one which was especially welcome to a certain diplomacy which has ulterior motives. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor could not completely disregard this and other newspaper manifestations. That they should have drawn from Mr. Briand a démenti and that the writer should be informed on the highest possible authority that the intentions of the government are not to be interpreted in this sense, serves to clear the air and to dissipate the legends which were being created about France. Since then there has been a more careful expression of opinion in the French press. It is especially hoped that America will not be misled and that these newspaper demonstrations will be taken for what they are worth.

Nevertheless it is certain that political opinion so far as the French Parliament is concerned did cry out for sanctions. Had Mr. Briand returned from London without having forced the Germans to consent to the Paris terms or without, on the other hand, having obtained the approval and the cooperation of England in the application of sanctions his situation would have been a difficult if not impossible one. This question of reparations has now reached a curious and a critical stage.

Statesmen Handicapped

Undoubtedly political considerations in the three principal countries concerned—France, England, and Germany—serve to render a reasonable solution harder to obtain. Just as Dr. Simons has to consider German opinion and is thus unable to accept terms which perhaps he would otherwise accept, just as Mr. Lloyd George is handicapped by his election promises and the clamor of certain English newspapers, so is Mr. Briand bound to remember the sentiments of his countrymen and the needs of France. France realizes that she has endured enormous losses through German action and she rightly demands payment. Where it is possible she is wrong in putting the capacity of payment on the part of Germany too high. The question of reparations instead of being left entirely to the experts, who would calmly regard the economic possibilities, is made the subject of political feeling. Behind Mr. Briand is always Mr. Poincaré (in spite of his recent interview given to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor), and behind Mr.

Poincaré is always a large majority in the Chamber which demands that the debt of Germany shall not be further reduced.

Thus it was certain that had Mr. Briand made concessions at London which would have further diminished France's credit, he could not have survived. On the other hand, coming back as he did with the sanctions, he was in a strong political position. It could not be supposed that the deputies would do anything to weaken his hands. To have proceeded to any strenuous criticism of him would have been to encourage Germany.

The debate in the Chamber, therefore, opened in the most favorable conditions for Mr. Briand. Even Mr. Poincaré in an article endorsed the Briand policy. He congratulated Mr. Briand on the results of London. This was effectively to remove any serious opposition.

The Poincaré Conditions

It should be noted, however, that Mr. Poincaré added certain conditions respecting the duration of the sanctions and the circumstances in which negotiations could be renewed. Mr. Poincaré saw in this rupture the opportunity of going back to the idea of the Treaty and of sweeping away all subsequent concessions. The problem could now be faced as it were de nouveau. France is on a better footing and can begin from the beginning once more unfettered by the entangling accords of last year and of the early months of this year. Certainly this reversion to the original position under the Treaty will not render the task of the French negotiator easier.

It will be seen from all this that Mr. Briand was assured of his majority without encountering any considerable opposition. His own point of view was expressed by himself in an interview which he gave. He regards the entente cordiale as re-knit. He paid a high tribute to the friendliness of Mr. Lloyd George toward France. He regarded himself as possessing a clear mandate from Parliament not to yield on any point and he was surprised at the emotion which was manifested in political circles when, as a matter of courtesy, he examined and discussed the British propositions.

France as Annexionist

The greatest difficulty, he said, arose from the fact that in England, on the strength of certain newspaper articles, there was some belief that France had annexionist arrière-pensées. It is not realized what damage can be done by the least allusion to such projects on the part of France. German propaganda takes up anything which lends color to such designs and British and American opinion receives this German propaganda with credulity.

No qualified person has any serious thought of annexing the smallest part of German territory. If the sphere of occupation has been enlarged it was simply to assure France the payments that Germany owes. When Germany gives effective proofs of her good will this occupation will cease.

He went on to deprecate any separate action on the part of France. France could, indeed, act alone if she chose to do so. But it would be at a high price. The Treaty of Versailles was an act of solidarity. The Germans, when they went to London, were persuaded that France would be isolated. They misunderstood the fidelity of the British.

He believes that Germany, in face of the unity of the Allies, will soon become more reasonable. He is content to group around a pacific France the Allies. But if France is pacific she is resolved to cause to be respected the rights which have been conferred upon her by the Treaty.

Such a statement, practically repeated before the Chamber, could not fail to rally the suffrages of the deputies and to win for Mr. Briand full approval. But the problem of indemnities, of reparations, remains entire; it is, indeed, becoming more complicated and difficult.

FINNS ASK INCREASED PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HELSINGFORS, Finland—The Finnish State functionaries appear to be in a perturbed state, owing to the position which the government and the Legislature is taking in the matter of increased pay. The functionaries demand 50 per cent increase as a minimum, but the government states that it cannot go beyond one of 25 per cent.

PROPOSAL FOR NEW LAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Plans have been launched by the state geologist for a lake south of Asheville, to cover 20,000 acres, through the construction of a 125-foot dam across the French Broad River, eight miles below Asheville.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL DEFENSE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Admiral Sir Percy Grant, the head of the Australian Navy, does not believe that the day of the big ship has passed, and that a few airships and submarines will suffice for Australia's defense. Speaking at the annual banquet of the Australian Natives Association, the organization which was in a large measure responsible for implanting the desire for an Australian Navy, Sir Percy Grant pointed out that a controversy was raging between the capital ship and submarine. A

great many people chose the cheap article without knowing whether it would fulfill all that was required of it, or really if it was cheap in the long run. He would be glad if anyone who wished to help the Australian naval staff would work out the number of submarines and of aircraft necessary to make Australia, with a coast line of approximately 12,210 miles, secure from attack. They must state also how they would employ the submarines and defend the bases, the amount of oil required, the number and disposition of the necessary oil tanks, the number of parent ships, the repair bases, torpedo carriers, ships for the repair and carriage of aircraft and where they should be stationed, the number of aerodromes, amount of petrol necessary and the number of storehouses required around the coast.

He would also like an estimate of the cost.

"Australia has seen lately what a partial dislocation of interstate trade means to the community," continued Admiral Grant. "But supposing that trade was held up for three months: What would be the result in all the great capitals in Australia and all the sea-coast towns, especially if at the same time the military commandered the railways? Suppose, in addition, that the overseas trade was held up for three months. I leave the question for your consideration. Any country that depends on its export trade for its wealth and prosperity, and on its import trade for the essentials necessary for carrying on its industries and a war, must never lose command of the seas. The battleship, the cruiser, the destroyer, the sub-

marine, the coastal motor boats, and other small craft, have all their functions, and in my opinion the time has not come when any one or two of these classes can successfully compete against a combination of all the others."

MAGNOLIA FOR LOS ANGELES

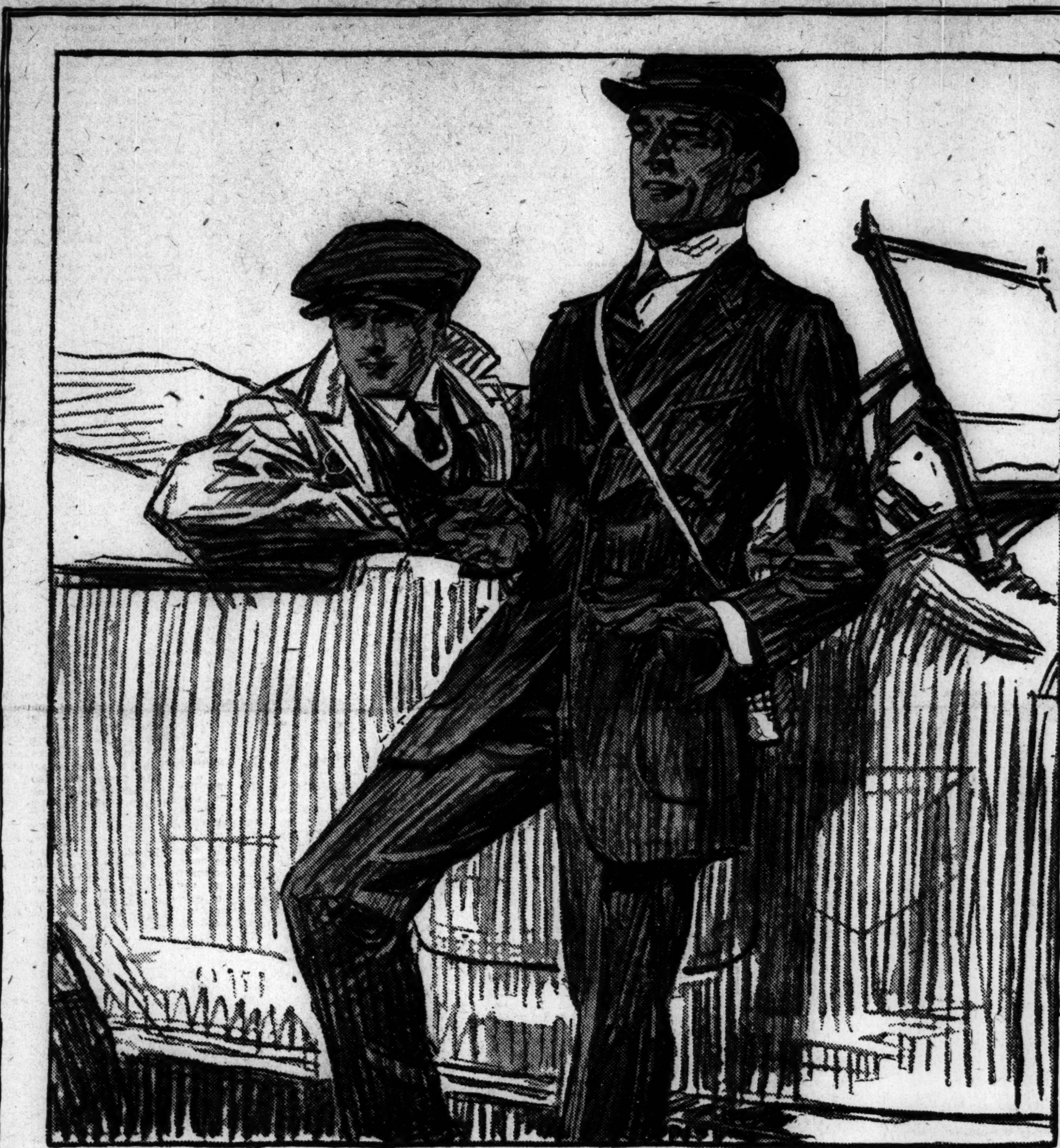
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mississippi—The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, California, has written to Governor Lee M. Russell requesting that he send it a tree that is typical of the State of Mississippi to be placed in its "Forest of States." Governor Russell turned the letter over to James B. Lusk, secretary of the Jackson Board of Trade, with request that he send Los Angeles one of the prettiest magnolias he could find.

TELEPHONE SURVEY BEGUN IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The public utilities commission in Kansas has undertaken a complete survey of the telephone companies, including the various classes of service, the costs, the equipment and the service rendered. It was shown by the reports of the companies that in 1919 the cost per telephone in Kansas varied from \$12.33 a month to over \$29. The commission wants to find out why. It wants to know what sort of service is given and what makes the cost mount up so high in some other classes.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

The most striking characteristic of the house of Molyneux, recently established in the Rue Royale, is the poetry of line evident in all their models. These models are made to be worn by graceful, slim figures, and would betide the unwary purchasers who would attempt to hang these Greek-like draperies on rotund proportions. There are however, in all fashionable dress-making establishments, kindly and experienced ladies, who temper the wind to the shorn lamb: in other words suggest with consummate tact worthy of the best traditions of the diplomatic service, that such or such a model is, or is not, particularly suited to the charming silhouette or coloring of Madame the client.

The pretty, smiling mannequin who trips in to show a particularly neat tailor-made costume in the fashionable "gray cloth" worn with a perky gray hat and a "cassquin" to match in robe de Chambre, looked the embodiment of spring.

Here was a case where expert advice had not been sought, or had been sought unsuccessfully. Very few women see themselves as they really are, for they either depreciate their own appearance, or glorify it mentally. Now the graceful ladies who glide about on the velvet carpets of these "marble halls" are trained to take in at a glance the qualities, and the deficiencies, of intending customers. Unless they meet with obduracy on the part of buyers, it is safe to say that nine women out of ten are safer in their hands to guide choice, than in following out their own devices.

As an example of this, a tall and graceful dark woman went recently to Molyneux, to order a black velvet gown to wear at one of the approaching London "Courts"; but what that lady finally ordered was a totally different garment, and moreover a very lovely robe. Fashioned of palest gray satin the material was heavily embroidered in gold and was built in perfectly straight lines. From the shoulders fell a graceful train of the same material let in with long stripes of plain gold net, of which the short sleeves were also composed. On the right side of the dress was fastened a long, tight spray of gold and black roses on a strand of thick gold. It is somewhat difficult to convey in words the simple grace and beauty of this lovely gown, for although its perfection was a poem in itself, never for a moment did it detract from the charm of the wearer. To wear with this are shoes of the pale gray satin with straps of gold, and a Roman hennin in black and gold. Another dress seen at this house was in black satin with a little coat to match. This is called the "economy" dress, serving many purposes, such as lunch, certain kinds of out-door gatherings, and dinner at restaurants. The dress was very simply draped, and was held together by a malachite and jet girdle while the loose-backed coat was finished at neck and sleeves with a slight ruffled trimming of the satin.

Another useful frock was of dark blue gabardine, and suggested in its straight and severe lines the robe of a Chinese mandarin. The bell-shaped sleeves opened to reveal a lining of greenish yellow chiffon, with a large, printed pattern of big white and blue discs. The same lining covered the small revers of the dress which could also be worn closed. The skirt and seams were bound in the same shade of yellow, in a silk braid, and the waist was held by a very attractive girdle in yellow beads, which was visible only front and back, disappearing discreetly at the sides.

It really seems difficult with the present day fashions to dress unbecomingly or glaringly, and fewer and fewer are the women who still achieve it.

At an afternoon dance, recently, some of the young girls were very prettily dressed, nearly all wearing light colors. This afternoon dance was given for the hostess' daughter, a debutante of the season. Her dress of pink and gray shot taffeta had a little underskirt of lace falling a few inches below the skirt, the lace reappearing in the trimming of the bodice and sleeves.

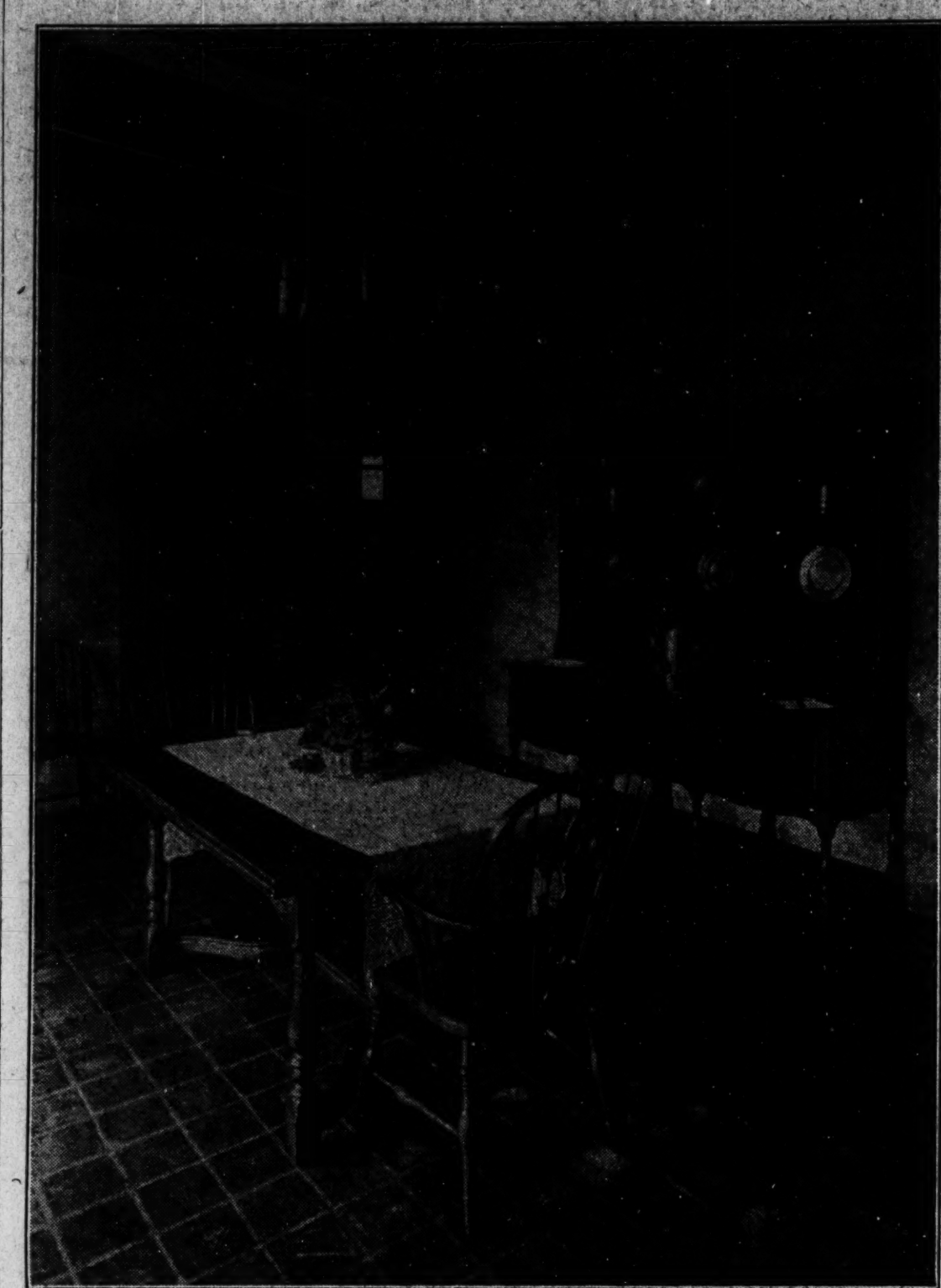
A ribbon like the tender green of the leaves of lilies of the valley appeared to lace the bodice on one side, but what was especially remarkable in this frock was the effect of slender lines it lent to a somewhat stout figure. Another girl at this party wore a very attractive pearly-colored gown with a band of gray fur outlining the hem, and with this a very Eastern-looking turban of white and gold, swathed very artistically to suit the face. There was also a pretty frock of gray lace, with a gray velvet bodice; and another gray dress on a pretty girl was completed with a copper-colored turban and girdle to match. All the older women wore black, and it is certain that the simpler the design, the more effective it is when carried out in black material.

As thought develops along the line of freedom, better dressed women will mean women more individually clothed and yet not erring from lines accepted for the moment.

Early Rose Pruning

The cult of the rose is well established among us today, and its praises have been sung by both poets and gardeners in almost equal proportions. Yet, for all that, its devotees have, in some instances, failed to grasp the fact that, by taking a little trouble, they may have roses with them in comparative abundance the whole summer through, and that the hiatus which occurs in so many gardens between what are termed the first and second blooms may be reduced to a minimum.

Among the various things needed to bring about this happy result good pruning holds a foremost place. It often happens that in the course of one of those wandering rambles



Simplicity in a dining room

round a friend's garden, so dear to the hearts of most amateur gardeners, a halt is made by the rose bed, and the host remarks:

"I wish you had been here last month; the roses are over now till September." The visitor, glancing at the bushes with their long lengths of last year's wood, evidently only just "tipped" last spring, and at the tangles of interlacing branches which have not been cut out of the center of the bushes, feels no surprise at the state of affairs, being aware that a freer and more discriminating use of the secateurs or the knife a few months back would have made all the difference.

Undoubtedly the most general mistake made by the inexperienced is not to prune hard enough, but, on the other hand, zealous amateurs will occasionally go to the other extreme and prune their trees so hard that the flowers, when they appear, actually seem to be growing out of the ground. Growers who wish to produce "show" blooms must needs prune very hard, but those who merely desire to be sure of a good supply of average blossoms may pursue a more moderate course.

The exact time of year at which pruning should take place may vary in different districts, but in most parts April should not be very far advanced before the work is completed. It is just as well to provide oneself with a pair of thick gloves for defense against the thorns, and the secateurs should be newly sharpened before operations are begun. It is most important to avoid either pulling the branch or bruising the wood, and a stout pruner offers quite enough resistance to make it advisable to have a fine edge on one's instrument. Some gardeners prefer a knife to secateurs for pruning purposes but considerable skill is needed to insure its successful use.

Only experience can teach all the niceties of rose pruning, but a few general statements on the subject may perhaps be useful. China roses and sweet-scented, sweet-scented Old and Teplitz should not be pruned at all, in the ordinary sense of the word, when they are in good condition. They only need to be to have the withered wood cut away. Some tea roses and hybrid teas do better with very gentle treatment, and none of these varieties like to be pruned as hard as a hybrid perpetual.

Nothing is ever gained by preserving weakly shoots, they had better be cut right out ruthlessly together with all superfluous wood. The most elementary, and at the same time the most important rule to remember, is that the cut, in pruning, must always be made just above an "eye," or embryo shoot, pointing outwards. In this way overcrowding in the center of the plant is avoided, and new growth is directed outwards.

No series of hard and fast rules can be laid down for the guidance of the inexperienced, for each rose bush presents a fresh problem needing its

own correct solution, but the cut should in general be made from about five to eight inches from the ground. Almost all side shoots should be cut right off. The axiom, "keep the center clear," is very important where standard roses are concerned, although it may require some hardening of the heart to carry it out thoroughly. Beginners will do well to remember that roses need specially hard pruning the first year after planting. Those who wish to master the niceties of the art of pruning, and the preferences of particular roses in their more minute details may study one of the manuals on the subject prepared by horticultural societies. The basis of the whole matter was summed up by the gardener in "Richard II" in his remark: "Superfluous branches we lop away, that bearing boughs may live," and though he alluded to fruit trees the same holds good with regard to roses.

Date-Filled Cookies

A most delicious cookie, which is appreciated very much indeed, is a sort of a sandwich made of two very thin cookies baked with a layer of date and walnut mixture between. The recipe is as follows: For cookies—1 egg, 1 cupful sugar, ¼ cupful butter and lard mixed, ½ cupful milk or cream, 1 teaspoonful vanilla extract, 1 teaspoonful baking soda, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, ¾ cupful flour, ½ teaspoonful salt.

For filling—1 cupful chopped dates, ½ cupful chopped walnut meats, 1 tablespoonful flour, ½ cupful sugar, ½ cupful water.

For cookies: Cream the fats and sugar, then add the liquids, and last the flour sifted with the soda, baking powder and salt. Mix and turn out on floured baking board. The dough should be soft. Roll very thin and cut out with small cookie cutter. Spread half of the cookies with the filling, and then place the remaining cookies on top and press the edges together. Bake on ungreased tin in a moderately hot oven 15 minutes.

For filling: Mix sugar and flour in a saucepan, then add dates, nuts and water, and stir and cook until thick. Cook before using.

Attractive Flowerpots

One will find that the most common, ordinary flowerpot can be made very attractive and good looking by simply giving it a coat of green enamel paint. If one will use the same kind of enamel that is used for reensameling bicycles they will find that the flowerpots will look fully as neat and pretty as pottery vases, and plants will show off to good advantage in them. Flowerpots done in this way look good in any room, window, or porch. In using bicycle enamel one will find that it will wear well and stand any amount of rain or water. A set of flowerpots enameled in this way would make a very attractive gift for porch or bay window.

Individuality in the Apartment

Just as one might expect, there is something less personal about the environment of an apartment than a house, and, therefore, to give its interior a satisfactorily "homey" appearance the furnishings and decorations of the furnishings require more exacting care in their selection. In a small suite of rooms there is no room for too many varied expressions of decorative art, and so consistency is one of the most important factors. In making the apartment attractive, it is through this medium that it must and does assert its personality and prove its owner's success at condensing and combining her many and separate ideas into a harmonious whole.

The first decision that millady is required to make is whether formality or informality shall be the keynote of her suite, and this cannot be definitely settled until careful consideration has been given as to the significance of decoration as a background for those who are to dwell within the home. If elaborate dinners, with the usually galaxy of formal functions that fill so great a part of some people's lives, are to be the order of the months, then undoubtedly the background should be formal.

But if the life of the folks concerned is to be led on the informal plan, then by all means let the background be informal. So many are the present available possibilities that this type of thing may be most alluring.

There are any number of periods that may serve as inspiration for the informal background. If it is to be dignified, there are the English styles of William and Mary and Anne—the gate-legged table and interesting chairs without number.

The Elizabethan and Jacobean periods were much that is homelike, variety in the way of incidental pieces that are good looking, comfortable odd cabinets, stools, etc. Interesting things about the dining room illustrated are the tile floor, the old English table, the Windsor chairs, and, more important still, the beautiful carved screen. The informal treatment of this room make it inviting and harmonious.

Colors are of paramount importance in apartment decoration, and the cool and receding shades are sure to create the more quiet and "roomy" effects. Patterns are of vital importance, as well, and if those that are selected are large they will tend to make the apartment seem small and crowded. Pronounced designs always take away from the effectiveness of the background.

There is a great deal of decorative interest in fixtures, in hangings, in lamps and incidental pieces of furniture, and if these are thoughtfully selected, their individuality will go far toward creating personality for the impersonal apartment.

Some Interesting Notes on Dyes

So much has been said about the German coal tar dyes that most of us lose sight of the fact that the original discovery of artificial dyestuffs was made by an Englishman, William Henry Perkin. As a chemical student (in 1856) he was experimenting in a very crude way trying to make artificial quinine from aniline. Instead of the white crystals he expected to get there resulted a dark sticky mass which upon testing he discovered would dissolve in part in hot alcohol. The violet liquid thus produced had the power of dyeing both silk and wool the same bright color. This dyestuff was called mauveine or, more commonly, mauve, the name being derived from the French name of the violet-flowered mallow.

Further experimentation revealed that the dye was fairly fast to light and could be produced commercially. Mr. Perkin then took out a patent and with the help of his father and brother started in the vicinity of Manchester, England, the first factory for synthetic dyes. When his discoveries were published chemists all over the world began to experiment along the same lines and great dye factories sprang up all over Europe. The dyes of this kind were of great brilliancy and strength, but compared with the older vegetable dyes, particularly in the same colors we are used to seeing in nature, they were hard and fast. By mixing, however, they could be blended to give pleasant softened shades. It was, on the other hand, more difficult to overcome the fault of not being fast to light, especially as they did not fade true to color, for after a few days' exposure to light cloth dyed with these dyes might turn white, yellow or a dark shade. In 1868, however, the discovery by two German chemists, and then by Perkin himself, of isalazine obviated this objection by opening up a new whole series of dyestuffs that were fast to sunlight and washing as well as applicable to cotton, linen, silk and wool.

Who is not familiar with the expressions "born to the purple" and "royal purple"? Most of us, however, simply associate these terms with the robes of royalty and do not realize that they have an interesting origin.

The most highly prized of the ancient dyestuffs was the so-called "Tyrian purple." This coloring matter, as we learn from the description of the process by the ancient chronicler, was made from a yellowish liquid which upon exposure to the air and sunlight turned violet or purple, found in a particular vein of certain species of snails found in the Mediterranean Sea and, in fact, in the ocean waters in other warm parts of the world. These shells were so much sought after that by the early Middle Ages they were almost exterminated and the dye was no longer in commercial use. Even before that time, in the early Roman Empire days, it was so expensive that cloths dyed with it demanded fabulous sums and were within the reach of few others except those of the imperial family. This fact gave rise to one of the imperial titles of the eastern emperor, purpureogenitus, "born to the purple." By the Edict of Diocletian, issued in A.D. 301, the Emperor attempted to fix the market price of important articles of commerce. The price of wool, heavily dyed with Tyrian purple, was accordingly about \$350 a pound, in gold. On the assumption that one pound of dyestuff would color at least 20 pounds of wool, the price of the dye itself was rather steep.

Several years ago a chemist found that it can be manufactured now, at a profit, for one-thousandth of the cost of ancient manufacture—the particular snails having been left undisturbed for many centuries being now quite abundant in the waters of the Mediterranean. And yet in spite of claims of the superiority of modern dyes, it is so inferior in color and tone to certain of the modern synthetic purple dyes that it would not pay to make it.

Indigo, that best known of all natural dyes, does not exist as such in nature, but it is easily formed from the juices of certain widely distributed plants upon exposure to the air or, to speak more technically, upon oxidation.

The resulting blue stain has been known and valued in the East from the earliest ages.

Even quite barbarous races in different parts of the world noticed the permanent blue stains that developed on their bodies when they crushed

the stems or leaves of certain plants. Gradually they learned to extract the color in a solid and permanent form so that they could dye with it instead of having to have the fresh juice, and then they started to cultivate these plants. This cultivation has continued on a large scale in the tropics, notably in India, until seven or eight years ago. From the yellowish juices of these plants the indigo of commerce in the form of dark blue granular lumps with a metallic luster was made by a comparatively simple process. Indigo has also been obtained, in small quantities however, in impure form, from other plants, notable among which is woad, well known in England in the past. As early as 1875 chemists began to work on processes for preparing indigo artificially from an inexpensive source, but until a few years ago found no method except those which proved too expensive for commercial purposes.

The synthetic development of indigo from coal tar has been justly regarded as one of the triumphs of science. This manufactured product is positively the same dye as the natural forms and has the advantage of being chemically pure when it is bought from the producer, while the natural, in the best grades, contains from 5 to 25 per cent of impurities and in woad contains very little of the dye.

Rugs and Carpets May Serve Many Purposes

One is rather apt to consider that rugs and carpets are merely coverings for the floor, and that there the matter ends; but, while this is undoubtedly their principal office, their use need by no means be narrowed down to this one purpose. Really good handmade rugs and small carpets, whether oriental or not in their origin, make beautiful adornments for the wall, as well as the most delightful coverings for couches and sofas.

Really fine old Persian or Turkish carpets never look better than when hung from ceiling to floor against the wall. The beauty of their design and the harmony and richness of their coloring make their full effect in this way, and they combine excellently with old furniture.

Other rugs and small carpets of less tremendous value than the ancient products of Turkish and Persian workers are apt to be, and more modern in date, look extremely well, hung in the same way, in a room furnished in accordance with the latest modern ideas. Take, for instance, some of the rugs and carpets woven in Serbia in recent years, and now obtainable in more western countries, the productions of an industry dating back for 1500 years—what could look better, as an adornment for a wall color-washed in cream or some other pale tint, and supplied with furniture painted, according to the newest ideas in decoration, with gay colors on a black or self-colored ground? And when the rug or small carpet has served its turn in such a capacity it can be used to throw over a couch, and so make its way, finally, to the floor.

These woven Serbian rugs in which the effect of Turkish, Byzantine and Persian influences are traceable, are made, for the most part, in bright primary colors. Light blues, reds, greens, and blacks and whites predominate, but these are harmonized, and distinction is given to the scheme, by the introduction of maroon, pale yellow, pink and so on, while some rugs, in quieter colors, display the charm of small quantities of orange blended with pale yellow and dull purple, or of grayish blue with pink, or other more subtle color combinations. Seen in conjunction with modern painted furniture the appropriateness of the combination at once becomes apparent. For garden rooms, porches, or loggias with stone-paved floors, nothing could look better, and the rugs might come off their hooks on the wall when they were wanted to do duty as coverings for wicker or wooden couches or chairs, or to serve as protection from the cold on a chilly evening.

While woven Serbian rugs seem to lend themselves particularly well to the playing of such many-sided roles, there are many other modern woven rugs of more western origin, which can be made to do duty in other ways than merely "to cover the floor."

Favorite Fish Dishes

There are so many available good fish in our markets the year round that we almost forget to vary our menu with the salted, dried, and smoked products that once we were so dependent upon. In fact, they were for years our only midwinter fish, except in southern shore places.

Many of the old-fashioned dishes made from salt cod have become but pleasant memories to the older generation, and are total strangers to the younger one. These dishes are so old-fashioned that they are ripe for a fashion revival, if only some fashionable hotel or restaurant should take it into their heads to introduce them on their menu. Anyway the at-home cook can have a little culinary revival all her own, and it is almost a certainty that her family will welcome her efforts to vary her fish dinners in this way.

In case an inland cook wishes to try the dishes and finds the products are not available in her town she can always order through wholesalers from large fish concerns, who send the stuff parcel post promptly and in excellent condition, so she may still try the dishes without serious trouble.

Fish Chowder—Cut a piece of salt codfish six inches square from the thickest part of the fish and soak it over night; change the first two waters. The next day rinse the fish, then put it on in cold water and let it come slowly to scalding point; in five minutes throw off this water and add boiling water. Keep at boiling point for a half hour, then throw it off, and as soon as the fish cools slightly flake it, removing any skin and bone that there is. Put in the bottom of the chowder kettle several thin slices of salt pork, or bacon, and let it cook gently for three or four minutes. Then place a layer of the fish, a layer of sliced onions, and a layer of sliced potatoes, dust with pepper and dot with butter, then a layer of the fish, then onions, potatoes, and more seasoning. Pour over a cupful of rich milk, and add 4 pilot crackers that have been broken each in four pieces and soaked in the milk. Cover closely and cook gently for a half hour. Uncover and add a cup of hot cream and a tablespoonful of well-washed capers; let stand five minutes and it is ready to serve.

Broiled Cod—Soak and prepare the cod the same as for the chowder, only do not flake it. While it is hot from the scalding butter it and put it onto the broiler; broil on both sides, basting with a little melted butter so it does not dry out, and serve on a hot platter garnished with broiled potatoes and parsley.

Creamed Cape Cod Turkey—Prepare the fish the same as for the chowder, flaking it even finer. Have ready a rich cream sauce; slice into it 2 hard-boiled eggs and add the fish. Turn the creamed fish over slices of toast arranged on a hot dish and garnish with sprays of fresh parsley or cross.

Sea Pie—Prepare the codfish as for the chowder, only flake it finer. Add a grated onion, ¼ minced pepper, 12 raw oysters, 18 steamed soft clams, coarsely chopped, and 2 cups of rich cream sauce. Have ready a deep pie dish lined with good crust, fill with the mixture, put on the top crust, and bake for a half hour in a medium oven. Sometimes extra cream sauce is served in the tureen with a little chopped parsley on top.

Codfish Cakes—Prepare the fish as already directed, flaking it fine. Then take a wooden potato masher and work it to a paste. Add 8 potatoes, mashed very smooth, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, 1 beaten egg, ¼ cupful of cream, pepper, and salt if required. Mash all together until perfectly blended, then form into cakes and lay on floured plates. Cover from the air and set in a cool place until ready to fry. Fry in pork oil, or vegetable fat, a delicate brown. Garnish with toasted brown bread and cross.

—this delicate, dainty flavor, similar to maple, that may be imparted to cakes, frostings, puddings, sauces, ice cream, etc., with

It's More Than Delicious

—this delicate, dainty flavor, similar to maple, that may be imparted to cakes, frostings, puddings, sauces, ice cream, etc., with

MAPLEINE

The Golden Flavor

And you'll find it hard to get syrup for the hot cakes and waffles that will equal the Mapleine flavored kind. So easy to make, too. Just take 1 cup hot water, 2 cups granulated sugar and flavor with Mapleine.

All good grocers sell Mapleine 2 oz. bottle 35¢. Canada, add duty.

4c in stamps and cartons top brings you the new Cook Book of 200 recipes.

Crescent Manufacturing Co. Dept. H, Seattle, U.S.A.

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure to housekeeper would be without them. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO. 15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

Interesting History

A LINEN STORE SINCE 1796
Advertisers in Christian Science Periodicals since 1886
The following is an exact reproduction of an advertisement that appeared in The Christian Science Journal, January, 1886:

T. D. WHITNEY & CO.,
(Successors to Whitney, Warner and Co.)

Importers and Dealers in

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—AND—

HOUSEKEEPING

DRY & GOODS,

For furnishing Hotels, Restaurants, Steamers, Public Institutions and Families.
Wedding Outfits a specialty

143 Tremont St., Boston.

T. D. WHITNEY CO.

37-39 Temple Place BOSTON 25-31 West Street

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADIAN BUSINESS SITUATION REVIEW

Annual Report of the C. P. R. Inspires Confidence in the Dominion's Industrial and Financial Conditions Generally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has the effect of a tonic on the business situation, and cannot help but inspire confidence in the Canadian industrial and financial situation generally. As the most important figures relating to earnings, profits, and dividends have already appeared, attention is directed rather to some observations in the body of the report indicating the confidence of the management in the Canadian outlook.

Though the situation is rather uncertain the company does not intend to suspend new construction work, for the report says: "While extensive new construction is not under the present conditions advisable, your directors are of the opinion that a moderate amount of construction should be proceeded with during the coming year in order that the full value of the lines already under construction should be realized and that the settlers in the districts to be served should obtain the railway facilities so necessary to their prosperity."

Railroad Extensions

Some new mileage will be built in the prairie provinces. Announcement is also made that an agreement has been entered into for the operation for five years of the Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia and Canada Central railways. The Alberta Government is to supply \$2,500,000 for improvements and betterments. By this arrangement the possibilities of that portion of country as a revenue producer will be thoroughly tested out. An agreement has also been entered into with the government of Quebec for the development of the country in that Province south and east of Lake Temiskaming by the construction of a railway from Kipawa to Des Quinze Rivers, the work being amply assisted by a cash bonus and a land grant.

It is also announced that four steamers for Atlantic and Pacific service previously contracted for and now being built for the company, while an additional ship is also being built for the British Columbia service. Their estimated cost is \$3,175,000, of which \$1,725,000 has been paid.

From present indications, the business prospects for the year will depend very considerably on the extent of the development in the west. While it is true that not as much new railway construction will be undertaken in that portion of the country as had been hoped, still it is expected that this will be more than made up for by the development in the oil fields of northern Alberta and of the Mackenzie district. Anything resulting from this is clear gain. From the expenditure of money on supplies alone a very large amount of money will be put in circulation, and by the greater portion of this will be from abroad. As usual the western farmer may be counted upon to do his share.

Canadian manufacturers are doing their utmost to offset the loss in export trade by paying more attention to the home market, and in this they are depending not on higher customs duties, but on a more effective advertising of Canadian goods and a greater consideration of the customer. Last year the Furniture Manufacturers Association spent \$50,000 on advertising Canadian furniture, while the boot and shoe manufacturers spent \$60,000 and both report good results. Other lines of industry will undoubtedly adopt these methods.

Export Trade Service

The report of the operations of the Canadian Government's Mercantile Marine for last year, showing as it does that \$50,000,000 worth of Canadian products were carried by its vessels to other countries, is an evidence of the importance of this service in promoting export trade. True, in this department there has been a marked falling off, but this undoubtedly has been due to such factors as these vessels, whose special business it is to seek out trade and cargoes, not been available.

The Nova Scotia Government has sold in issue of \$1,500,000 of bonds at 102.957, payable in New York funds. There was very keen competition for the issue. Ontario has sold a \$600,000 issue of Treasury bills to a syndicate of 16 Canadian bond houses, the price being 99.55, with accrued interest, the Province thus paying about 6.35 per cent.

A satisfactory feature of the Canadian Pacific Railway statement of traffic earnings for February is the reduction in operating expenses, which were \$357,535 below those for the same month last year. Operating costs, which were equal to 95.1 per cent a year ago, are now down to 94.1 per cent. On the other hand, there has been a considerable decline in gross earnings, these having dropped from \$1,357,103 to \$1,263,396, indicating reduced traffic.

A new turn has been taken in the railway situation by the announcement of the Prime Minister that a standing committee of the Commons will be appointed to inquire into the whole situation, in so far as it affects the government railway. This is generally considered as affording the best means of arriving at a solution of the government railway problem.

GENERAL MOTORS ANNUAL REPORT

Net Profits Last Year Were \$49,277,521—Prospects Considered Good for Present Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The General Motors Corporation, which has expanded tremendously in the automobile field since it took over the General Motors Company in 1916, has just issued its annual report and shows net profits after depreciation and special write-offs totaling \$21,389,793, of \$49,277,521, which compares with \$99,517,519 in 1919, \$35,504,576 in 1918 and \$34,633,354 in 1917. After provision for federal taxes and extraordinary expenditures and preferred and debenture dividends, balance of \$33,123,949 was equal to \$1.56 a share on the equivalent of 20,553,294 (no par) shares outstanding. This compares with a balance of \$55,792,971, equal to \$3.37 a share on \$155,411,000 (\$100 par) common in 1919 or on no par stock equal to \$3.53 a share on 15,341,100 shares. The surplus for 1920 is \$12,573,217, with \$78,641,897 in 1919 and \$36,408,937 in 1918. Net sales of General Motors for 1920 totaled \$567,330,603, an increase of \$57,643,909 over sales of 1919. Cars and trucks produced during the year totaled 401,610 and at height of the season number of employees were 97,376.

The president, Pierre S. Du Pont, calls attention to the fact that the corporation, which controls many different makes of automobiles, has, through organization and development, produced all of the engines and most of the parts of its various cars. Continuing, he says: "It is not possible to state accurately the percentage of the parts of an automobile manufactured by the General Motors Corporation, but the fact has been developed to insure an ample supply. Such additional quantities as may be needed can be purchased to advantage, so that no further substantial investment in facilities for the manufacture of parts will be necessary at a near-by date."

"The rapid development of the industry has called for equally rapid changes in the character of manufacturing plants, but by constant re-investment and rebuilding, the General Motors Corporation has kept well in advance, and its factories may now be considered in satisfactory condition. The great plant of the Cadillac division, in Detroit, which will be fully occupied in the summer of 1921, is the last large item of reconstruction to be finished."

"The following statistics show the number of stockholders:

Year	First	Second	Third	Fourth
1917	1,327	2,335	2,460	2,590
1918	3,913	5,737	5,615	4,739
1919	8,012	12,523	12,358	13,214
1920	24,148	24,136	31,029	36,894

"In the early months of 1920 there was promise of increasing annual sales and net profits," says the president. "The dullness of the latter months of 1920 has continued during the early months of 1921, but as this report goes to press there is evidence that the year will show a substantial recovery and a reasonably satisfactory business with foundation well laid for future prosperity."

DIVIDENDS

The Trucon Steel Company has declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent on the common stock, payable in common stock, and the usual quarterly cash dividend of 4 per cent on the common, both payable April 15 to stock of record April 5. A stock dividend of 20 per cent was paid on the common stock on April 1, 1920.

The American Beet Sugar Company has passed the quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock due at this time. High production cost was given as the reason.

The Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 22 to stock of record April 7. A dividend of the same amount was paid on March 25.

The Hamburg American line has voted to pay 8 per cent dividends for 1919 and the same for 1920.

The directors of the Kelly Springfield Tire Company have declared the usual quarterly stock dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, but decided to omit the quarterly cash payment. With stock payment will be made on May 2 to holders of record April 15. The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable May 16 to holders of record May 2. Cash disbursements of \$1 a share have been made on the common stock in addition to the stock dividend in each quarter for some time past.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT INCREASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Figures made public by the geological survey show that the total production of crude oil in the United States in February was 36,112,000 barrels, or a daily average of 1,234,000 barrels. This was an increase of 35,000 barrels in the daily average as compared with January. Consumption of crude oil in February was 35,203,000 barrels, or the daily average of 1,244,333 barrels. The total consumption in January was 34,375,000, or a daily average of 1,260,489 barrels.

COMMERCE BRANCH IN SHANGHAI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce has opened an office in Shanghai, China, which will afford the business men of the United States an opportunity to reach the markets of the Far East with a saving of great expense and unnecessary travel.

SIGNS OF EASIER MONEY IN LONDON

One Actual Step Achieved in Lowering Rates in the Reduction of the Treasury Bills From 6½ to 6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—Nowadays even the expected happens in unexpected fashion. For weeks one had been discussing and hoping for some official recognition that the dearth, though not the scarcity of money, was partly artificial, and the first indication comes ever so quietly. When the Treasury hits on something novel, or needing interpretation, its recent habit has been to take the financial newsmen into confidence, sometimes separately and sometimes in a general audience of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This time the Treasury, feeling sure of a good reception for the news, drops it out in the most casual and inconspicuous way.

To relieve "question time" in the House of Commons, and to provide means for conveying elaborate statistical matter to the public, a system of written questions and answers between members of Parliament and ministers was instituted. It was through the medium of a written answer that the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the rate at which Treasury bills were sold would, the morning after, be reduced from 6½ to 6 per cent. In theory these written answers reach the whole press and public simultaneously; in practice, the leading newspaper gets the answer promptly and all the others have to scramble to take a copy of it. In the result the news reaching the newspapers long after their financial experts have been choked off for the night. Coming out stark and unexplained, the news is apt to have a too emotional effect on such an institution as the stock exchange, which at once interprets the change in terms of its hopes and interests.

When Bank Rate Changes

One element in the selection of the moment for the declaration of an altered Treasury policy cannot be ignored. Save in exceptional and almost desperate circumstances the bank rate is changed only on Thursday at noon. Hence if it were desired to disassociate a reduction in Treasury bill rates from any corresponding or consequential change in bank rate effective publication of the Chancellor's resolve on a Friday morning would seem the very thing.

There is a real but not an absolute nexus between Treasury bill rates and the bank rate. As regards discounts the rate which the bank bill in the market can command and the British Treasury bill is the best bill—must always rule all other rates. Activity in the bill markets implies, and proceeds from, activity in business between one set of persons or countries and others. Bankers' loans are not on the same footing. At present, the rate for a large extent of time, is a representation of the rate of the Treasury bill rate; that is to say, an inactive side of Lombard Street's business has to take account of the active side, which is represented by the ever-open door of the Treasury. The people who in normal circumstances would be discounting bills arising out of the advances to carry stocks and goods are not moving. So you get the divorce between bill rates that represent movement and loan rates that represent stagnation. When that divorce is acknowledged the assumption that a reduction in the bank rate must be an early sequel of the fall in the Treasury bill rate is invalidated. Nobody can say honestly that there exists a better reason for a lowering of the bank rate today than existed for the much-condemned advance in it to 7 per cent last April. Bank loans are in urgent demand, and to lower the standard which invariably governs their cost might at the moment be injudicious.

Liverpool as Example

As regards the bill rate, a real change in governing conditions was indicated recently by the remarkably low rate at which the Corporation of Liverpool placed 12 months' bills, the rate being 5 1/2-16 per cent. The Treasury has not been selling 12 months' bills lately, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to experiment in cheaper financing, the indication that "yearling" bills had a vague furnished him with an opportunity.

As Treasury bills are only bills, even if the best, they must conform to the customs and exigencies of the bill market. There the three months' bill is dominant in virtue of its speedy maturity. Of the huge floating debt over £1,000,000,000 are kept adrift in that form. A reduction in the rate on them makes them less acceptable. So the question arises whether this reduction is a prelude to a funding scheme to turn floating into more permanent debt. In the last month of the national financial year it is safe to allow a certain proportion of the Treasury bills outstanding to lapse through non-renewal, for the Treasury's step be the precursor of a funding loan it has introduced one awkward complication. All the war loans, and the two loans put out after the armistice, stand far below their issue prices. About a year ago the government offered the public a novel security, Treasury bonds, of 15 years' duration, with a minimum interest rate of 5 per cent, raised to 6 per cent if Treasury bills were selling at 6 per cent and to 7 per cent if Treasury bills were offering at 6½ per cent or over. These bonds have been

BIG WOOL STOCKS PRESSING MARKET

Great Effort Being Made to Restrain the Natural Tendency to Rush Surplus in for Sale When Prices Are Falling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The pressure of the unprecedentedly heavy stocks of wool throughout the world is beginning to be felt more and more upon consuming markets, and greater efforts are being put forth to restrain the natural tendency to rush wool to market when prices are falling. The practical withdrawal of American orders from the foreign primary markets, in consequence of the imminence of an emergency tariff placing high rates on wool, has had a depressing effect. One needs no further proof of this fact than the announcement from Australia and New Zealand that all sales there have been postponed indefinitely. The postponement of the scheduled sales in Australia is understood to be due partly, also, to a lack of agreement between London and Australia as to what are reasonable reserve limits to place upon the wool offered. London is supposed to have urged lower limits in Australia, but the growers there are unwilling to consider further reductions in limits with favor and so have had the sales postponed until they are convinced that better conditions prevail or that it will be useless to withhold wool longer.

YORKSHIRE Trade Opposes

The Yorkshire trade is rather vehement in its declarations that the attempt of the growers to bolster the market artificially by the general restriction of offerings in the colonies is to little or no purpose, and that the same amount of energy and money might better be employed in an endeavor to stimulate through credits, etc., demand for goods which in turn would bring about the desired consumption of wool. At the moment, the demand for goods in Yorkshire is extremely light.

At the opening of the London Colonial wool auctions yesterday prices declined in about the proportion expected, merinos dropping 10 to 20 per cent below the prices at the close of the last series, and crossbreds declining 5 to 10 per cent. About 60 per cent of the offering was sold.

In the American market, which has been through the period of depression that is now visiting the English market, there is improvement to be noted. This is borne out strikingly in the Census Bureau figures on wool machinery activity for March 1, which show at least 30 per cent increased activity in the country's machinery over February 1. The increased activity here of late has been patent to the casual observer, although the market is rather irregular and prices are no more than steady. The woolen mills have been fairly consistent in their operations and have taken fair weights of wool for the past three weeks. The worsted manufacturers also have been buying fair weights of wool, but their operations have not been so patent on the surface. The wool shipments by rail from Boston during the last two or three weeks have returned to about normal proportions, amounting to 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds a week, in addition to which considerable quantities of wool are being shipped direct by truck.

Rug and Carpet Auctions

A large attendance is reported at the rug and carpet auctions being held this week in New York City. Broad support was given to the sale within certain price limits, which are estimated to be about 30 to 35 per cent, on the average, below the mill price list of November 15, although the list price discounts would be somewhat larger than those at the auction. The sale about tallied with the expectations of the trade, so far as prices were concerned. The encouraging feature of it was that the smaller dealers were willing buyers at the price levels obtaining, although the larger buyers operated sparingly and only at the lowest levels.

In the west, there has been little activity thus far, only a few small consignments to Boston houses being reported, so far as the new-crop wools are concerned. The growers continue to hold with considerable firmness their old wools, evidently counting on the early enactment of the Emergency Tariff Bill to lend needed support to their position.

The sales in the local market show little change as compared with a week ago. Some buyers contend that they can buy old territory fine and fine medium wools of the less attractive types at lower prices than hitherto, one lot of New Mexican fine and fine medium wool in the original sacks being quoted on a clean basis of 56 to 58 cents. There has been a demand for Australian merinos, the best coming 70s bringing up to \$1.10, clean basis, and the best 66s 95s 20s \$1. Choice Ohio delaines have been sold at \$1.05, clean basis, and clothing is reported sold at about 80 and 85 cents.

Medium bright combing wools have been sought at about 39 cents for choice Ohio quarters and 30 cents for choice Ohio three-eighths. Territories have been selling at clean basis of 45 and 55 cents, respectively, for these grades. There has been some business in Montedison 56s at about 28 cents for wool shrinking about 37 per cent.

The woolen mills have been taking fine scored Capes and Australians at 60 to 80 cents, depending upon the wool, for good to choice lots, and medium wools at 35 to 45 cents, generally.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Imports of silver into the United States from all countries during the 10 days ended February 20 totaled \$1,267,390 and exports \$2,063,751, according to a statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board. From January 1 to February 20 the total imports were \$8,176,323 and exports \$11,794,423.

The gold imports for the 10 days ending February 20 totaled \$15,464,388 and exports \$675,387. Total imports from January 1 to February 20 were \$65,947,915 and exports \$3,635,115. The largest receipts of gold during the second 10 days of the month were from France and the United Kingdom, the amount from the former having been \$5,560,704 and from the latter \$3,251,368. From January 1 to February 20 France sent \$1,878,935 and United Kingdom \$30,994,000.

CONFIDENT FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—An undertone of confidence was noted in securities on the stock exchange yesterday, and the feeling appeared to be more hopeful than that the great strike of the English coal miners would be settled shortly. Brokers were cautious, however, pending further news as to what executives of the transport workers and railway men's unions finally will do.

The oil group was quiet but harder. Shell Transport & Trading, 5 1/16; Mexican Eagle, 5 1/16. Industrials were irregular.

The gilt-edged section was mixed. Greek descriptions were weaker because of the successes of the Turkish forces.

Consols for money 4 1/4. Grand Trunk 4 1/4. De Beers 3 1/4. Rand mines 2. Bar silver 33 1/2 per ounce. Money 5 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short 5 1/4 per cent; three months, 6 1/4 per cent.

NEW YORK, New York—Free supply of call money at low rates, which ranged between 5 and 5 1/2, contributed largely to irregular advances in the stock market yesterday. Most stocks went up, American Smelters, Chino Copper, Inspiration Copper, United States Steel and Texas Company, with gains of between 1 and 2 points, leading the advance. Central Leather was the most conspicuous among the downturns. Midvale Steel, on the announcement that the dividend had been passed, dropped 1 1/2 points. Sales totaled 506,700 shares.

The market closed easy: Steel 5 1/4, off 1/4; Studebaker 7 1/2, up 1/4; Gulf 3 1/4, off 1/4; Leather 2 1/4, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 14 1/4, up 1/4.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—New low price levels were reached in the wheat market yesterday, falling as low as 1.34 1/2, and July touching 1.09 1/2. The closing was slightly higher than with May at 1.36 1/2 and July at 1.13 1/2, compared with yesterday's closing quotations of 1.38 and 1.15 respectively. Corn held firm, with May at 60, July at 63 1/2 and September at 65 1/2. Hogs were slow, light grades being about 10 points lower, while other grades held steady with Tuesday's prices. Provisions were weak. May rye 1.39 1/2, July rye 1.04 1/2, September rye 95 1/2, May barley 10 1/2, May corn 17 1/2, July corn 17 1/2, May ribs 10 1/2, July ribs 10 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Wedges—

Monday Tuesday Parity

Sterling \$3.25 3.24 3.24 3.24

France (French) .0711 1/2 .0703 1/2 .0703 1/2

France (Belgian) .0741 1/2 .0733 1/2 .0733 1/2

France (Swiss) .1122 1/2 .1123 1/2 .1123 1/2

Life .0457 1/2 .0417 1/2 .0417 1/2

Guillemet .3452 1/2 .3451 1/2 .3451 1/2

German marks .0162 1/2 .0163 1/2 .0163 1/2

Canadian dollar .89 1/2 .89 1/2 .89 1/2

Argentine peso .225 1/2 .225 1/2 .225 1/2

Draconmas (Greek) .0728 1/2 .0730 1/2 .0730 1/2

Peetas .1598 1/2 .1594 1/2 .1594 1/2

Swedish kronor .2750 1/2 .2750 1/2 .2750 1/2

Norwegian kroner .16 1/2 .16 1/2 .16 1/2

Danish kroner .1775 1/2 .1775 1/2 .1775 1/2

SWITZERLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE

BERNE, Switzerland—Exports from the United States to Switzerland in 1920 exceeded those of any other country, totaling \$65,000,000 francs, as compared with \$118,000,000 francs in 1913, according to customs statistics. England was Switzerland's best customer, taking \$45,000,000 francs worth of Swiss products.

SPAIN, OVERSTOCKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spain is overstocked with cotton textiles, hides, leather and some lines of metal products, according to a trade summary transmitted to the United States Department of Commerce.

ACCEPTANCE BANK WORK IS OUTLINED

New York Financier Tells of Duty of the United States to Help Trade of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Stating to the members of the American Manufacturers Export Association the essential difference between the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation and the International Acceptance Bank, Paul H. Warburg, chairman of the latter, defined the first as an "investment trust," while the other is merely designed as an "acceptance house," such as has been known in England for many generations.

These acceptance houses grant bankers' acceptance credits for 90 days to six months, depending on the time required to transport, and deliver the goods involved. Even after Germany and the United States were potential competitors as exporters and importers, a large proportion of their trade was financed by bankers' acceptances drawn on England. Through the changes brought about in the war, the United States has been able to resume gold payments and now does much of that business.

"This," says Mr. Warburg, "opens not only a real opportunity for the United States, but also the duty of helping the peoples of the world to secure the goods that they so urgently require. If we are to export our goods, if we are to carry on our trade, we must do so in reducing the distance which now exists between foreign purchasers and foreign credits and our own. We must do that not by weakening our own standard, but by strengthening the others and reducing their load."

"In this task the International Acceptance Bank, Inc., and the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation would work both on the same lines: the first in the field of short-term credits and the second in the direction of longer credits and longer investments; the first seeking to carry its credit operations by drawing on the idle banking funds of the country that might be invested in bankers' acceptances; the second seeking to finance its long-term investments by attracting the savings of the people available for the purchase of the stock of the Foreign Trade Finance Corporation, or the debentures that in due course it may decide to offer."

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Aktiebolaget Ullindustri of Norrköping, Sweden, formed, in 1919, to wash and comb wool and to spin yarn, will shortly be completed, according to the Swedish press. The company's share capital, which was originally \$70,000, has been increased to \$140,000.

According to information received in Washington, holdings of the British Government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company total 5,000,000 ordinary shares, 1000 preference shares and 189,000 debentures.

One of the most important investments which has been made by American capitalists in Brazil for many years was effected when an American company recently paid \$4,000,000 for the manganese mines located at Queluz, in the State of Minas Geraes.

The Journal of American Chamber of Commerce in London says Great Britain made 40 per cent of her 1920 foreign purchases in America, while making less than 10 per cent of her foreign sales to America. She spent for American goods in the same year over seven times as much as she received from sales of British goods there.

American manufacturers are said to plan the installation of a large type-writer factory in Austria, favoring that country rather than Czechoslovakia because of comparatively greater wealth of iron and cheapness of water power.

The Mexican Secretary of the Treasury announces import taxes on textile goods will be increased 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent on April 30, as originally planned.

The French national debt is estimated at between \$95,000,000 and \$110,000,000,000.

DANISH GOLD

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The Ministry of Finance proposes to prolong till the end of the present year the authorization to limit by order in council the obligation of the Royal Mint to coin money in gold and of the national bank to buy gold. In the preamble to the bill, it is stated that the national bank itself is not very interested in this prolongation, but considers it desirable that Denmark should follow the same method as the other Scandinavian countries.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade gives final notice to all holders of currency notes issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank on or prior to October 27, 1918, that they must be lodged with the administrator of Austrian property, Cornwall Street, London, S. E. 1, not later than 3 p. m. on May 31, 1921. Holders are reminded that delay in lodging their notes may be prejudicial to them, especially as the liquidation of the bank is already in progress.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday, May 11.84, July 12.37, October 12.94, December 13.22, January 13.32. Spot steady. Middling 12.05.

INTERNATIONAL OIL UNION IS FORMED

French, German and Polish Representatives Complete Negotiations for New Combine at Meeting in Switzerland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ZURICH, Switzerland—For several months negotiations have been in progress between the German oil companies and a group of French financiers representing the great oil undertakings of Poland and the states issuing from the former Hapsburg monarchy. The negotiations resulted on March 1 in the creation at Zurich under the direction and with the participation of the Union de Banques Suisses of the trust company The International Oil Union.

The capital of the new company has been fixed at 310,000,000 Swiss francs, of which 150,000,000 are in "A" shares to bearer fully paid up, and 7,500,000 nominal "B" shares, 50 per cent paid up have been issued at the moment. These last enjoy wider voting rights than the others and assure to those participating in the foundation the effective conduct of the enterprise, whose independence is thus assured. The "A" shares, on the other hand, enjoy greater advantages as regards allocation of dividends.

The International Oil Union holds the majority of shares in several large German and French oil companies, which in their turn control numerous undertakings, especially in Galicia. It has at its disposition considerable financial resources which it will use to extend its field of action, for example, in overseas oil-producing countries. The new Swiss trust also proposed to turn to the profit of other countries fortunate experiments made during and since the war in the exploitation of oil-bearing strata in Alsace and Hanover.

According to the "Cote Européenne" the matter concerns a combination of the group Dabrowski which was to be set up in Holland last November with the support of the Deutsche Erdöl. The Société Belge des Pétroles (Petrofina) replaces the Deutsche Petroleum in the new combine.

SECURITIES USED FOR LOAN PURPOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—In order to obtain loans in the United States of America during the war the British Government called for all American securities held in Great Britain and hypothecated them in America. These are now being returned to the British investors and their amount is quite large, as the nominal amount of the securities originally deposited was:

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STANLEY CUP
SERIES CLOSE

Ottawa and Vancouver Each Score Twelve Goals While the Former Team Wins Odd Game in the Limit of Five

Year	Winner	Won	Lost	P.C.
1912-Victoria	2	1	1	.666
1913-Toronto	2	1	1	.666
1914-Vancouver	2	1	1	.666
1915-Vancouver	2	1	1	.666
1916-Canada	2	1	1	.666
1917-Seattle	2	1	1	.666
1918-Toronto	2	1	1	.666
1919-Toronto	2	1	1	.666
1920-Ottawa	2	1	1	.666
1921-Ottawa	2	1	1	.666

*Series abandoned after Seattle and Vancouver had each won two games and drawn one.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—For the fifth time since 1913, when the series was started, the National Hockey League has the honor of holding the Stanley Cup and with it the professional hockey championship of the world. Ottawa is for the second successive year the team which has taken the trophy to the eastern part of Canada.

This year's series was one of the closest ever held for the title. It not only required the full five games to determine the winner, but at the end of play each team had scored exactly the same number of goals. In only one of the games was the margin between the winning and losing team more than one goal, and that was the first, when Vancouver made 3 goals to 1 for Ottawa. It is interesting to note that the two games which Vancouver won were both played under National Hockey League rules, while two of the three games won by Ottawa were played under Pacific Coast Hockey League rules. The results of the games played follow:

Vancouver	3	Ottawa	1
Ottawa	2	Vancouver	2
Ottawa	2	Vancouver	2
Vancouver	3	Ottawa	2
Ottawa	2	Vancouver	1

Darragh of Ottawa was the high individual scorer of the series with 5 goals to his credit. Skinner of Vancouver came next with 4. Ten players scored at least 1 goal in the series, 6 of 10 belonging to each team. The list of individual scorers follows:

Player and club	Goals
Darragh, Ottawa	5
Skinner, Vancouver	4
Duncan, Vancouver	2
Harris, Vancouver	2
Boucher, Ottawa	2
Dennison, Ottawa	2
Dreadnott, Ottawa	2
J. Adams, Vancouver	2
Cook, Vancouver	2
Cleghorn, Ottawa	1

CUTTINGS WIN
IN SEMI-FINALS

New York Players Meet Today for Right to Challenge Jay Gould for Court Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—F. S. Cutting of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club won the semi-final round match in the United States court tennis championship tournament, which took place on the courts of the Boston Tennis & Racquet Club yesterday, when he defeated Joshua Crane of the Boston club 3 sets to 2. The score was 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. The winner will meet C. S. Cutting today in the final round, and the winner of the finals will play Jay Gould of the Philadelphia Tennis & Racquet Club in the challenge round Saturday.

The Cutting-Crane match was a very good one. Cutting was very steady in his playing, while Crane did not come up to his top form. Crane held the championship from 1901 to 1904 inclusive and, considering the fact that he has been playing the game for over 20 years, his showing against his younger opponent was considered very good.

C. S. Cutting of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club was scheduled to meet S. G. Mortimer, also of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, yesterday, in the other semi-final round match, but Mortimer defaulted. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS

SINGLES—Semi-Final Round
F. S. Cutting, New York Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated Joshua Crane, Boston Tennis & Racquet Club, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.
C. S. Cutting, New York Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated S. G. Mortimer, New York Racquet & Tennis Club, by default.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB
LIMITS MARCONI RIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts.—The Eastern Yacht Club has joined those yachting organizations which have adopted new racing rules and regulations dealing with the so-called "Marconi" rigs and masts and that club now has the same regulations as have been adopted by the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Long Island Sound Association of New York. The Boston Yacht Club, the other large New England yachting organization, will take similar action in the near future.

The Eastern voted to adopt the changes at its second general meeting held at the Union Club Tuesday night.

The amendment is based on a percentage of the sail area plus a constant. The Eastern club also voted at this meeting that the summer cruise should be to the eastward, starting early in July with Bar Harbor as the destination.

MERRIMAN AND
ADAIR ARE TIED

Two Golf Players Have Fine Battle for North and South Qualifying Gold Medal

PINEHURST, North Carolina.—B. P. Merriman of the Country Club of Waterbury and Perry Adair of the Druid Hills Golf Club tied for the qualifying-round gold medal in the annual United North and South amateur golf championship tournament here Tuesday with cards of 155. G. W. White of the Nassau Country Club and L. A. Hamilton of the Garden City Country Club tied for third place with cards of 156. One of the largest fields that ever took part in this popular tournament competed this year, and no less than nine sixteen qualified for match play.

Adair won the qualifying-round medal in 1920, and after he had played the first 16 holes on Monday for a brilliant 73, he was regarded as a prime favorite to get the medal for the second successive year; but in playing the No. 3 course for his second 16 holes on Tuesday, he turned in an 82, which gave him a total of 155 for the 32 holes of play. Merriman required 80 for his first 16 holes of play; but he took only 75 for the second 16, giving him a total of 155. The cards of these two players follow:

Adair, out	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 3-39
Merriman, out	5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3-41
Adair, in	5 4 4 3 3 3 4-73
Merriman, in	4 4 4 4 5 5 3 3-80
Adair, out	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4-42
Merriman, out	5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3-44
Adair, in	5 5 4 4 2 4 6 4-82
Merriman, in	4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5-85

It required a card of 167 to qualify for the first division of play and four players turned in that card. They were J. D. Standish Jr., of the Lochmoor Club, J. D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club, G. W. Meade of the Country Club of Glen Ridge and H. G. Welborn of the Woodland Golf Club. In the playoff Welborn was eliminated. The cards of the qualifiers for the first division follow:

Player and club	1st 3d	day day Ttl.
J. P. Merriman, Waterbury	80	75 155
B. P. Adair, Atlanta	73	82 155
G. W. White, Nassau	78	78 156
L. A. Hamilton, Garden City	76	80 156
R. H. Gwaltney, Baltusore	79	80 159
Arthur Yates, Rochester	78	81 159
Donald Parsons, Youngstown	80	80 160
F. C. Newton, Brookline	79	82 161
Harold Weber, Inverness	79	83 162
C. J. Dunphy, Woodland	83	82 165
P. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair	82	84 166
Donald Parsons, Youngstown	80	85 165
Joseph Schlotman, Detroit	87	79 166
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich	84	83 167
J. D. Standish Jr., Detroit	81	86 167
G. W. Meade, Montclair	83	84 167

WATER-POLO PLAYERS
GET VARSITY LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Princeton, New Jersey.—For the first time in the history of Princeton University athletics members of a minor-sport team have been awarded the varsity letter this year. They are the members of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship water-polo team, and the award is made as a result of the adoption of a rule authorizing the awarding of the "P" to all championship teams in the minor sports.

Princeton has several times won the water-polo championship of the intercollegiate league, but the members of the previous championship teams never received the straight varsity letter. This year's team was regarded as the best which has ever represented the Tigers, as it not only won the college championship without the loss of a single game, but also defeated the strong New York Athletic Club team. In the intercollegiate championship Princeton scored 262 points against 57 for its opponents.

SWEDEN WINS ICE HOCKEY TITLE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Stockholm, Sweden.—In the final of the European ice hockey championship held here recently, a fine game was witnessed between Sweden and Czechoslovakia, the former winning by 7 goals to 4. Another honor also must be credited to Sweden, for Harald Stroe, a prominent Swedish skater competing in the international skating contests at Copenhagen, Denmark, recently set up a new world's record for the 5000-meter distance, which he covered in the fine time of 3m. 27.7-10s, this being 6s. better than the former record.

NAVY ELECTS LEWIS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Annapolis, Maryland.—C. H. Lewis of Idaho has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy wrestling team for 1921-22. He wrestles in the 175-pound class and in the meet with Pennsylvania State College threw Clyde Sprangler, the intercollegiate Wrestling Association champion at that weight, in 49s.

MINTO CUP SERIES IN MAY
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The Vancouver lacrosse team will defend the Minto Cup for the world's championship against the Shamrocks of Montreal, winners of the National Lacrosse Union championship, in a three-game series here May 11, 14 and 21. The grand total of goals for the three games will decide the winner.

CALIFORNIA HAS
GOOD TRACK TEAM

Large Number of Stars Makes Up Varsity Squad Which Is Considered to Be the Greatest in the University's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
BERKELEY, California.—University of California's 1921 track and field team is expected by coach and students to be the greatest in her history. A large number of high-class men, star performers in a number of events, and two big meets, against the University of Michigan and against Leland Stanford Junior University, promise a banner season.

The season opened with a rally recently, at which nearly 500 ambitious candidates signed up for spring work. Since that time interclass and interfraternity meets have provided competition for the men every Saturday. California's strength this year, as throughout her history, will be on the field, and whatever weakness is apparent will be on the track.

Foremost of the field performers is H. A. Muller '23, star end of the football team, who took second in the Olympic Games running high jump with a leap of 6ft. 2in. Muller jumps with the old-style scissors. He is also good for 22½ft. in the running broad jump. The javelin is another event in which Muller will place. He throws the spear around 160ft. Cottrell will be second man in the high jump, always good for 6ft.

In the shot-put O. C. Majors '21, another football man, is having plenty of competition for first honors from Robert Mathews, former coach of the Rugby team here, now a student. Both are putting inches over 44ft.

Discus-throwing honors seem to go to R. A. Berkey '21, who makes over 125ft. consistently. Majors and Muller back him up and should win one of the places in the big meets.

Majors is also the high man with the javelin, throwing 180ft., a mark better than the present Pacific Coast Conference record.

Charles Dalton '23 is a likely looking new man in the broad jump, setting a mark only a few inches behind Muller. He also leaps 6ft. in the high jump and throws the discus 120ft.

J. A. Merchant, all-around star of the first year's team, is not back this year as he is studying at the university farm. He is greatly missed, though good men seem to have shown up to take his place in most events.

The hammer throw is an exception to this, however, with Thatcher Kemp '21 high man with 125ft. For years California has had a national star in this event—Edgren, Pawl, Shattuck, Gliderville, Richardson, and Merchant—all good for far over 150ft.

In the pole-vault Coach Christie is trying to develop a likely man from last year's freshman squad and claims he has a promising one who will do 12 feet.

On the track A. B. Sprott '21, captain, is easily the star. Sprott's own race is the half-mile; but he performs ahead of anyone on the coast in the mile and runs the two-mile when necessary. Sprott always runs a lap in the relay. He is expected to be good for 10 points in both the big meets.

The sprints and hurdles are California's traditional weakness, at least of late years. Guy Calden, who was kept out of last year's meets, will be in shape for the big meets and should win the 100-yard sprint. Robert Hutchinson '22 has done 10s. this year on two occasions and Coach Christie believes that he will cut that down by the end of the season. However, there is little hope that either of these men will beat out Morris Kirksey of the Stanford team. C. M. Arky '23 is developing and should do 10½s. this year and 10s. next under careful coaching.

H. B. Henderson '22 is the best California runner in the high hurdles. He runs about 16-2½s. when in good form. C. L. Drew will be his running mate. Both of these men perform in the low hurdles, but Jesse Wells of Stanford is expected to win.

In the quarter-mile O. R. Hendrixson and J. McDonald should handle all competition. Hendrixson showed up well in the last year's intercollegiate meets last year. His time was always around 50s. and he has done much better. McDonald is one of the best runners in college.

Carl Walz '21 will be Sprott's running mate in the half-mile. Walz, Sprott and Meija will run the mile; all do consistently under 4m. 30s.

In the two-mile J. R. Hawes '23 will be the chief hope, with Dorr and Crippen running with him.

Coach Christie is convinced that the team will be a winner this season. He said, "Not only is there more real varsity and freshman material here than ever before. With the men we have and the interest that they are already showing we should beat Leland Stanford Junior University, University of Michigan, or whoever else we may meet this season." The schedule is as follows:

April 8—University of Michigan at Berkeley, 16-Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California.

for the last two years and is one of the best forwards Coach G. W. Kistler has had in many seasons. The election of a captain for the swimming team was postponed until April 15, when the Red and Blue closes its season in the meet with Columbia University in the Weightman Hall tank. M. P. Armstrong '23 is the present leader and will probably be re-elected.

FIVE LETTER MEN
ON OKLAHOMA NINE

Prospects for a Winning Baseball Team in the Missouri Valley Conference Series Are Considered Brighter This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—Prospects for a winning baseball team during University of Oklahoma's second season in the Missouri Valley Conference are far a better showing than last year. More than 100 men, including freshmen, answered the summons for candidates, and among them were five letter men. A. S. Davis '23, pitcher; W. B. Cotton '23, second base; W. G. Talbot '21, third base, 1921 captain; A. C. Setz '23, shortstop, and W. V. Cox '21, outfield, were the former "O" men to make their appearance.

Last year Oklahoma's greatest difficulty was in the weakness of the pitching staff. Davis, who was the only dependable pitcher on the squad, is back for another year in the box, and he is promised better support from the new pitchers.

Among the sophomores who are eligible for this year are several likely candidates. J. C. Pickard '23 pitched for the freshmen last spring and repeatedly shut out the varsity nine. He is doing well this year and is picked for a regular position on the Oklahoma '23 team. Some of the other fast pitchers who are taking his turn in the box with the varsity, C. H. Dolph '22 makes up the quartet of pitchers that will pitch Oklahoma to victory or defeat through the 1921 season.

F. A. Ogilvie '22 is sure to be regular catcher. Several men are out for the outfield position, but Coach Owen is using Ogilvie to the exclusion of all others. First base is a doubtful place, with D. K. Donahue '23, D. R. McKown '21, D. W. Hamm '22, and L. H. Bellah '23 all in the race.

Second, short, and third are practically assured for the former letter men of those positions, although competition is not lacking for any of them. The outfield is generally a question to Coach Owen until the time for the first game of the season, but this year the positions are the least of his problems. Cox, former letter man, L. E. Haskell '22, and Howard Marsh '22 are three of the hardest hitting and fastest men in the university. Coach Owen has been using them steadily in the field, but the varsity and no one questions their position.

Baseball has always been one of the leading sports at the University of Oklahoma because of the fact that, with a few weeks' exception in mid-winter, it is played the year round. With the several class leagues, fraternity leagues and club leagues in operation since March 1, the varsity team has had a continuous opportunity to get it into shape. Judson Urie '23, former star from the University of Missouri, who pitched the Missourians into a Valley championship in 1917, and later joined the St. Louis Cardinals, is giving the varsity all it can handle in pitching. The Conference schedule follows:

April 8 and 9—University of Kansas at Norman; 15 and 16—University of Missouri at Norman; 22 and 23—Drake University at Norman.

May 17 and 18—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan; 19, 20 and 21—University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS DARK BLUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The annual contests at fairs and sabers between representatives of Oxford and Cambridge, the two great English universities, was held recently at the headquarters of the London Fencing Club, and ended in a double victory for Cambridge. Fencing has met with more encouragement at Oxford than at Cambridge so the Cantabs may be congratulated for a really good performance. In the foil, H. N. St. B. Norman, Cambridge, defeated J. McNeill, J. Barstow and H. L. Savory, while R. S. S. Meade, Cambridge, won against Savory and McNeill after losing to Barstow. Of the Light Blues A. L. Philp was defeated at the hands of Savory and McNeill before he could defeat Barstow. Cambridge thus won the foil by 6 victories to 3. In the sabers J. R. Carter of Cambridge, was defeated by H. G. Curran, but L. D. Moore made up for this by defeating H. G. Meek. Later Moore defeated Curran and Carter beat Meek. The Light Blues winning in this department by 3 to 1.

BOTH BEATS RZESCHESKI

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Samuel Rzeschewski, the famous boy chess player, lost only one of 20 simultaneous games played here Tuesday. W. A. Ruth, champion of Pennsylvania, defeated the boy after 45m. of play for next season. He succeeds J. P. Collins '21. Haldeman has played on the Red and Blue water-polo team seven.

SCOTLAND HAS
BETTER OUTLOOK

Its Association Football Team Will Play the English Side on Saturday Next at Glasgow

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Within recent weeks the outlook for Scotland in the international Association football match with England on April 9 is undoubtedly brightened. That the international should be won is a great matter with the Scottish enthusiast, and he is numbered by his tens of thousands. In England the cup-final is the great day; in Scotland it is the contest between the former rivals of Bannockburn and Flodden days; and when the clash comes on Saturday 9, the English will be expected at Hampden Park, Glasgow, the field of the famous Queen's Park Club, of from anything between 100,000 and 140,000 people. The record for the ground is 127,000, in pre-war days.

One reason for the greater optimism is the result of the inter-league game between the two countries at Highbury on March 12, and another is that while Scotland could defeat Wales more decisively than the score of 2 to 1 would indicate, England could only draw with the men of Wales. These admittedly are but slim reasons on which to lean, but they afford some ground at least for believing that Scotland's chances of winning are better than all, as at one time they were likely to be.

The Rugby football and the hockey games were won by England, and also the women's hockey, so that a soccer success would help to balance matters and go far toward redeeming the good name of the Scots in the realm of sports. Writing just after the trial game between the Anglo-Scots and the Home Scots, it cannot be said that the side is likely to be particularly strong. Some of the positions are not going to be easily or well filled. Scotland is well off for goal keepers with James Brownlie, Third Lanark, Kenneth Campbell, Partick Thistle, and an Anglo-Scot, John Ewart of Bradford City. Any of these three would do.

Two Anglo-Scottish backs are likely to be called on, John Marshall, Middlesbrough, and James Blair, Cardiff City. None of the Home backs is of high class, and William McStey, who has taken part in all the representative games so far as fullback, may be asked to fill the center-half position. He is by no means of international class, but is probably better than any of the Anglo-Scots who might be tried, such as Wilfrid Low, Newcastle United, Alec Graham, Arsenal, or Michael Gilhooley, Hull City, who played in the trial game. Wilfrid Cringan, Celtic, cannot play at present, and Robert Preston, Heart of Midlothian, who has been doing so well of late in the cup-ties, can hardly expect to be put straightaway into the international match without going through a trial. Charles Forrest, Clyde, who played in the inter-league game in London, was not a success there and has consequently faded out of view. That all-important position will not be filled by a great player whoever is selected, and he will have C. M. Buchan of Sunderland to look after.

James McMullan, Partick Thistle, seems to be the only left-half. The trial game would have been valuable if it had revealed some outstanding wing halves; but it did not, for Stewart Davidson, Middlesbrough, and James Nicol, Bristol City, were certainly no better than the men at home, and home players, all other things being equal, are entitled to a preference. Of the home men for the right-half position there are Joseph Harris, Partick Thistle, a player of polish, but lacking the big match temperament, and John McIntyre, Greenock Morton, a man of the hustling type, who played at Highbury with but moderate success. The half-back line will have to do better than its form indicates if it is to hold the English forwards. The writer cannot see the half-back line being strong, not even moderately so, and on that ground cannot share in the optimism that has grown during recent weeks, especially should England call upon Arthur Grimstead, Tottenham Hotspur, to help her out of her difficulties. It is assumed that George Wilson, Sheffield Wednesday, will be the English center-half and that John Bamber, Liverpool, will complete a line which on paper looks infinitely superior to anything Scotland can put in the field.

The Scottish forwards should be a fairly good line: Alexander McNab, Greenock Morton, or William Aitken, Newcastle United, Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers, Andrew Wilson, Dunfermline Athletic, Thomas Miller, Liverpool, and A. L. Morton, Glasgow Rangers. There were a number of good forwards in the trial game, and none did better than McNab, who proved a great success, and the former Queen's Park man, Connor, equalized the scores with a splendid effort. The loss of a point at home is a serious matter to Glenavon, which relies on home engagements to carry it through the competition. Distillery, on the other hand, is doing quite well and should go far toward winning the tournament.

The Bradford amateur league sent an eleven to Belfast to play against the Irish Alliance. The visitors, however, were outclassed and soundly defeated by 6 goals to 0, 4 of which were scored in the first half, James Ward, John Moreland, Robert Doherty, and a mistake by the Bradford goal keeper being responsible for the scoring. In the second half Robert Baker obtained the other 2 goals, the Irish Alliance winning easily as stated.

Scotland being represented by what might be termed a great side. It may prove to be a terrificable one. At all events it will be better than the one beaten by the English League by only one goal. The English defense—that of the backs—may not be any more reliable than the Scottish. In goal Scotland should at least hold her own. England may have an advantage forward in the matter of speed, but there is bound to be a finish in the Scottish attack with the two Andrews there, Cunningham and Wilson.

ROBERT BLOOD NOW
CLAIMS 23 GOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—Of the players who have scored 20 or more goals in the first division of the Association Football League since the commencement of the season, only one succeeded in finding the net on March 12, this being Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion's latest acquisition. He was thus enabled to break away from G. W. Elliott of Middlesbrough and Thomas Brownlie, Manchester City, and stand alone in the fourth position with a total of 23. Only two first division men were able to score more than one goal on the date mentioned, these being Frederick Morris of West Bromwich Albion and Frank Roberts, the Bolton Wanderer, who claimed a couple each. Morris incidentally ran his aggregate into double figures, as did H. Johnson, Sheffield United. Joseph Smith and Joseph Anderson of Bolton Wanderers and Burnley, respectively, easily remained joint leaders with totals of 29. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	29
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	29
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	24
Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion	23
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	22
Thomas Brownlie, Manchester City	22
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	21
Robert Kelly, Burnley	20
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	20
Nell Harris, Newcastle United	18
Bert Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	18
David McLean, Bradford	18
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	18
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	18
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	14
J. G. Cook, Chelsea	14
L. Hawkins, Blackburn Rovers	12
R. Johnson, Liverpool	12
W. Crook, Burnley	12
Charles Crossley, Everton	12
Richard Parker, Everton	12
Andrew Smalles, Newcastle United	12
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	10
Frederick Morris, W. Bromwich Albion	10
H. Johnson, Sheffield United	10

TWO PLAYERS SCORE
FOUR GOALS EACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Edinburgh, Scotland.—The week ending March 13 has been remarkable for the noteworthy scoring achievements in the Scottish Association Football League, and both were performed by players of the same name. George Henderson of the Glasgow Rangers scored 4 goals against Ayr United, and William Henderson of the Airdrieonians registered a like number against Aberdeen. The former has scored a quartet of goals on no fewer than three different occasions this season. Both these players, of course, considerably improved their positions in the goal-scoring list, and crept nearer to the leader, Hugh Ferguson, of Motherwell. Another prominent player, T. B. McNally, Celtic, scored a couple of goals during the week under notice, while renowned scorers who advanced their aggregate by a single point were Andrew Cunningham, Alexander Archibald, and Thomas Cairns, all of Glasgow Rangers. The list:

Player and club	Goals
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	38
William Henderson, Airdrieonians	30
The Partick Thistle Club has won its way to the final round of the Scottish Association Football Cup tournament in which it will be opposed by the Glasgow Rangers, the leaders of the Scottish League standing. Partick Thistle defeated the Heart of Midlothian by 2 goals to 0 in the second replay of the semi-final round on Tuesday.	
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	23
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rangers	21
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock	20
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	20
Duncan Walker, Dumbarton	19
William Reid, Albion Rovers	18
John Bell, Dundee	17
Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark	17
Frank Walker, Third Lanark	16
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian	15
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	15
D. L. Anderson, Hibernians	14
James Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	12
George Waite, Clydebank	12
Harry Paton, Clydebank	12
Charles Duncan, Clyde	12
J. J. Quinn, Ayr United	12
John Kinlay, Partick Thistle	10
Edward Kane, Falkirk	10
Andrew Pye, Queens Park	10

DISTILLERY AND
GLENAVON DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Belfast, Ireland.—The Belfast Association Football Cup tie at Lurgan on March 12 between Distillery and Glenavon produced a very evenly contested game, a draw of 1 goal each resulting. In the first half no goal was registered, but in the second period a sudden rush gave Patrick Dalrymple the opportunity of scoring and he passed the Glenavon goal keeper with a fast shot. It was only in the closing part of play that James Connor equalized the scores with a splendid effort. The loss of a point at home is a serious matter to Glenavon, which relies on home engagements to carry it through the competition. Distillery, on the other hand, is doing quite well and should go far toward winning the tournament.

The Bradford amateur league sent an eleven to Belfast to play against the Irish Alliance. The visitors, however, were outclassed and soundly defeated by 6 goals to 0, 4 of which

WATERWAY MEN TO MEET IN MAY

Convention Called for Representatives of States in Mississippi Valley—Reported Revival of Transportation on the Rivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Mississippi Valley Association, composed of commercial organizations, waterways bodies, shipping interests and other industries, corporations and private individuals in the 29 states of the Mississippi Valley, will meet in annual convention at New Orleans, May 3 to 4, inclusive. Gov. John M. Parker, who will be one of the speakers at the convention, has issued a call for the meeting, in which he says: "The convention should demand, in unmistakable terms, the national welfare and preservation of our agricultural interests, and that the government should, by prompt action and low freight rates, enable our farmers and manufacturers to transport their products to the markets of the world."

Two interesting announcements regarding the success of the inland waterways development movement in the United States have reached shipping men of this city. The first, coming from St. Louis, says that the entire Mississippi-Warrior River barge service of the United States Government showed a profit in receipts over expenditures during February, 1921, for the first time in its history. The other announcement came from Mobile, Alabama, and showed that the Warrior River branch of this inland waterways transportation company handled almost twice as much freight in 1920 as it handled in 1919, with virtually the same equipment in both years. The exact figures were 124,797 tons in 1920, and 75,737 tons in 1919. Both statements are official. Agents of the Warrior River branch, and other inland waterway experts, estimate that this branch will be demanding further equipment of barges and towboats within two years more.

Surprise to Shipping Interests

The Mississippi River service, the main artery of the barge system, also is getting new equipment, following the addition of the big steel towboat Natchez to the service in January. Five new towboats capable of towing barges of 5000 tons' capacity upstream, and of 10,000 tons' downstream, are being built in Charleston, West Virginia, and Evansville and Edwardsville, Indiana. They will shorten the running time upstream, from New Orleans to St. Louis, to 13 days, and the downstream run, between the same points to five days. The company, prior to the addition of the new towboats, was operating five steam towboats and 44 barges in this service. Increased business, attracted by a saving of 20 per cent under rail rates for the same haul, is responsible for the necessity of adding the new towboats, each of which will handle three loaded barges upstream and six loaded barges downstream.

The statement that receipts have reached the point where they exceed expenditures, especially at a time when the equipment was far from complete, and when there are virtually no suitable terminals at any of the cities along the Mississippi River, came as a surprise to shipping interests at both ends of the line, but was soon taken to mean that the government venture in the revival of inland waterways traffic in the Mississippi Valley was and is assured of success.

Extension of Towboat Service

The report is considered all the more significant in view of the recent slump in railroad freight traffic throughout the country, in spite of increases in rail rates, granted only last year. Contrasted with this comes the barge line, operating at only 50 per cent of rail rates for the same haul, and with only part of its equipment in service, yet showing a profit. It is forecast that one result of this accomplishment will be the extension of the service to the Ohio, Missouri and upper Mississippi rivers.

The complete success of the barge line, however, does not lie in any antagonism to or fight with the rail lines, but in the complete cooperation with the railroads, coordination of river and rail terminals at all principal shipping points, and extension, through a proper division of rates, of the territory the barge line may serve.

The new barge service has not displaced the old-time packet—modernized to meet present-day demands—on the rivers of the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast. These packets, once the centers of song and story in the southland, have come back to the number of about 40, within the past 15 months, and are finding sufficient business, both passenger and freight, to keep them occupied profitably. Packet service has been opened between Cincinnati and New Orleans, with regular sailings both ways.

SURPLUS FREIGHT CAR INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A further decrease in the number of railroad cars loaded with revenue freight during the week which ended on March 26 is shown in a statement just issued by the car service division of the American Railway Association. The total for the week was 87,252 cars, or a reduction of 355 cars compared with the preceding week. This total is 212,534 cars below the total for the corresponding

week in 1920 and 25,423 cars under that for the corresponding week in 1919.

The increase in the number of surplus cars, it is said, is due principally to a continued decline in shipments of coal.

Compared with the previous week, declines are shown to have taken place in the loading of grain and grain products, live stock, coal, coke and forest products. Increases are reported in the loading of ore, merchandise and miscellaneous freight, including manufactured products. The loading of merchandise and miscellaneous freight alone totaled 447,189 cars, or an increase over the preceding week of 6259, but a decrease of 59,000 cars compared with the corresponding week in 1920.

A new low record in the number of cars loaded with coal was made during the week which ended on March 26, when the total was 122,189. This was a decrease of 3800 below last week's loadings and a decrease of 75,735 compared with the corresponding week in 1920.

ALBERTA TEACHERS SEEK RECOGNITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—After two days' conference the representatives of Alberta school trustees and of the Alberta Teachers Alliance failed to reach an agreement on the teachers' contract question, for which purpose the conference was called. The rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the alliance in the way desired by itself. The alliance wished to be given the right of sending an agent or special representative into and school district in which there was trouble between the trustee board and the teacher, and held that "recognizing" the organization. The trustees did not approve of this course, claiming that it would be unwise to include it in the contract. They expressed their willingness, however, to lay the matter before the next trustees' convention for consideration.

The alliance representatives claimed that the privilege of having an agent present in every district in which there was a dispute would not necessarily mean that he would be prejudiced in favor of the teacher. If the latter was in the wrong, they said, judgment would be given accordingly, and the teachers could be as well trusted for fair-mindedness as the inspectors. In answer to this the trustees claimed that since the teachers paid a membership fee to the alliance, they were entitled to its protection and would expect the alliance's representatives to take their part. All parties agreed that the teacher was within his rights in seeking an improvement in his status, with a view to making the profession more stable.

COMPULSORY ENGLISH MEASURE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Over the protests of large numbers of German Lutherans, the House has passed a Senate bill that makes English the official language of the state and provides that the common school branches must be taught in English only, in schools of all kinds, public, private and parochial.

The bill does not apply to teaching in schools held on the Sabbath, where religious instruction only is given. It does not prohibit teaching of a foreign language in a home. New matter added also includes a prohibition against any discrimination against the use of English in any meeting, religious, social, or commercial.

Two years ago the Legislature took steps to limit especially the teaching of German in so far as the common branches were concerned. This year the German Lutherans sought its repeal of that law, and instead a much more drastic bill was passed.

HEARING ON MOTION PICTURE CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—Strong support of the Lusk-Clayton bill calling for state censorship of motion pictures was voiced at a hearing before a legislative committee here on Thursday.

Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, former deputy police commissioner in New York City, declared that it had been her observation while in that position that many boys and girls were led into wrongdoing as a result of witnessing improper motion pictures.

Others advocating censorship were Alexander Rorke, assistant district attorney of New York County, and Mrs. Clarence Waterman, chairman of the Better Motion Pictures Alliance.

Several men interested in the motion picture industry opposed the bill.

CONGRESSMEN TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Increased efficiency in the enforcement of prohibition in Washington is looked for by officials of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. The apparent slump in enforcement in the past few weeks is attributed to laxity on the part of officers whose term under the former Administration drew to a close, rather than any leaning toward non-enforcement by the present Administration. This is the assertion made by P. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. The league has declared its intention of holding senators and representatives responsible for the appointments made to prohibition enforcement offices.

WHO SHALL STAND WAGE REDUCTION?

Question of Labor's Rights Raised in Discussion of Cut—Slow and Careful Economic Readjustment Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Graphs, curves, averages and percentages were presented by Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, which represents a group of manufacturers, at a dinner of the Economic Club of Boston, to prove that a wage reduction must come as an economic necessity. Two other of the speakers seconded Mr. Alexander's premise that such a cut is essential, the pertinent question being raised, however, by the fourth speaker, Dr. Woods Hutchinson, when he remarked that all seemed agreed that wages must be reduced but the real question seems to be, "Whose?" Dr. Hutchinson added that he could not help but feel that the laboring man, who produces the great bulk of what we all need, has the greater right to consideration, and that from the employer's point of view "there is a vast difference between reducing the profits, and income of the employer and of the worker."

In presenting his charts, Mr. Alexander took exception to many of the figures presented on the cost of living. Many of these, he pointed out, are based on commodity prices, on food prices, or on wholesale prices, while the workman's budget is made up of the cost of the necessities of life, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries. He is not concerned with an article in quantity, he said, therefore wholesale prices do not apply. Mr. Alexander claimed that employers as a whole have met the test of society's demand that the employer pay a fair wage for an hour's work given.

Four Problems
Of the four industrial problems, of hours of labor, wages, treatment of employees and assurance of steady work, Mr. Alexander declared the last is the most important. He said that he feels that the wage readjustment which must come will be marked by a lesser deflation in the wage of the artisan than in that of the common laborer. But he said, "I do not matter how many dollar bills a man gets, it matters how much he can buy in dollars and cents."

Warning that wage deflation which, he too, agreed "must come" must be marked by care that the social and political solidarity of the country goes undisturbed, was given by Sam A. Lewishohn, banker. From a national point of view the hypothesis that Labor is a commodity must be discarded, he said, and efficiency, reasonable understanding between employer and employee, and collaboration, must be substituted. Increase in the volume of trade and solution of production and construction problems cannot come from wage reductions alone, Mr. Lewishohn declared, for the European situation, tightness of money, high interest rates, displacement of Labor in some lines, and lack of materials in many cases, are all factors.

"In view of their position," Mr. Lewishohn concluded, "it is the employers who must assume the rôle of constructive statesmen. The capitalist must go more than halfway. In liquidating Labor it must be certain that we do not liquidate Labor's good will. This is not a time for force or bludgeoning."

Value of Statistics
Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, expressed doubt as to the value of graphs and curves because they are predicated on averages. The workman is not going on an average in shaping his living but on his own individual experience, he said; and characterized the use of uniformity as misleading. There is, he said, the utmost diversity of advantage throughout the country, the family of a carpenter in a small town or city having far more standing and advantages than in a metropolis. Next to limiting production, Dr. Elliot asserted, Labor's greatest error has been desire for uniformity.

That reduction of wages be made a slow process was Dr. Elliot's advice. He said that he felt that the acceptance by employers of methods of co-operative management, with instruction of workers, in the methods of industry, is an important movement which may solve many great problems. "The employers of this country," he said, "now have it in their hands, if they have the intelligence and the good will, to make American industry on the highest plane. We must undertake the education of employers, which has been much neglected, and the education of employees, which has been neglected still more. To drive out the errors of the limited output and the closed shop and the belief in an inevitable war between employer and employee, we must have a liberal press and a liberal state of mind on the part of the employing class."

CANADIAN FARMERS SEEK RURAL CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The United Farmers of British Columbia have made representations to the provincial government, asking for the creation of a commission on the model of the hydroelectric commission of Ontario to develop and operate as a government-owned utility the water powers of the province. Other recommendations ask for the elimination of the personal property tax on stock and implements to the value of \$1000; the provision of cheap stamping powder to be available to all bona fide farmers; and a land clearing scheme, whereunder not more

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more than 10 acres would be cleared for each settler in any one year, the output to be recoverable by the government by way of taxation.

The farmers ask for the appointment of a commission to obtain reliable data on the oriental question for presentation to the coming imperial conference. In this connection the protection of British Columbia against the oriental is urged, and the branding of all oriental produce, whether imported or of local production, is recommended. Another important recommendation is that favoring the inauguration of rural credits and the providing by the government of money to the farmers at a reasonable rate on the amortization plan.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Magdelaine De Verchères

The heavy gate at St. Verchères raps open and a girl of 14 and a servant step out and move toward the river. With the Seigneur of Verchères far away at Quebec the command of the fort falls upon his daughter. She must make her daily rounds as an officer should, see to the duties and wants of her censitaires, the pasturing of her cattle, the condition of the boats. Boats are the sole means of communication with Montreal and Three Rivers and must not be allowed to warp or leak. It is a clean, fresh October day and the girl's blue skirt flutters in the wind, while her wide cambric collar jumps over her face.

Suddenly she hears the sharp bark of a pistol. A woman appears in the gateway shouting, "Run, Mademoiselle, run, the Iroquois are upon us!"

But Magdelaine is already running. She sees 45 of the Indians also running to intercept her. They are within a few hundred yards and she reaches the gate amidst a crackling of muskets and a swarm of bullets. Before she enters she is shouting "To arms! To arms!" as though a whole regiment of soldiers were within. A savage, swifter than his fellows, clutches her cloak, but a twitch of her shoulders and she is free of the wrap, and the gate hangs to behind her.

Safe? Scarcely. The workmen in the fields have been seized. The two soldiers within the fort are hiding in the redoubt. The women and children are adding to the confusion. Magdelaine alone is calm. She makes a hasty survey of the palisades and finds gaps where stakes have fallen out. She shouts commands to those about her but obeys them herself, lifting heavy timbers into place and doing other things unaided that one might have thought impossible. As she said herself, "I have found by experience that when God gives strength nothing is impossible."

Then she repairs to the redoubt, which had served as a guard-house and armory, and discovers the two soldiers. One is lying down and the other holds a burning fuse beside an open powder barrel.

"What are you doing with this fuse?" she demands.

"We want to blow up the fort," they answer.

"You miserable wretches," scolds the girl. "Begone, I command you!" But something must be done and done quickly. She calls for her two small brothers:

"Let us fight to the last for our country and our faith. Remember the lessons our father has taught us; gentlemen are born to serve God and the King."

Her words not only fire the boys, but even the two soldiers, who rush out and begin firing muskets through the stockade. The Iroquois are very much impressed by the noise, especially when the few rusty cannon also begin to make themselves heard, and believe that the fort is strongly manned. They therefore change their minds about making an immediate assault.

Just at this point the gallant little garrison spy a canoe approaching. It is the Sieur Fontaine and his family returning from Montreal. They know nothing of the attack, and must be warned so that they may protect themselves. Magdelaine commands La Bonité and Salhet to issue forth and meet them, but the two soldiers are loath to obey. So with Lavolette tending the gate, the girl herself sallies out. She hopes that her musket and helmet will frighten the foe, but it is her audacity that gives her protection. The wily Indians smell a rat. They think it a trick to draw them closer. So she gains the landing, warns Pierre Fontaine and marched his party back to the fort in safety.

All day muskets and cannon continue to bark their threats, and even after darkness settles down with snow and hail and bitter cold, the noise continues at intervals, proving that the defenders are alert. The child-commander calls them together and delivers a soldierly speech.

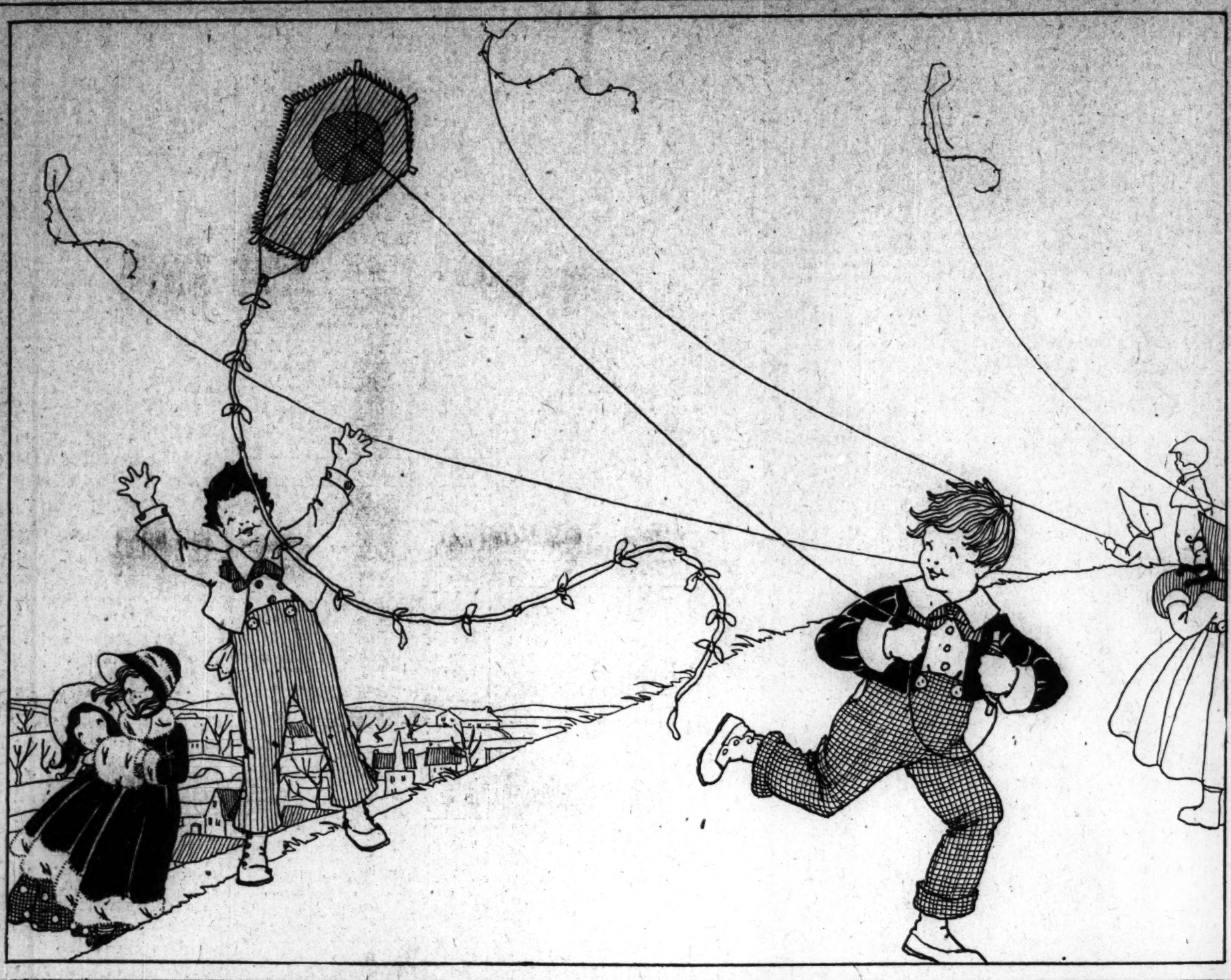
"God has saved us today from the hands of our enemies, but we must be careful not to be caught in their snares tonight. For my part I wish to show you that I am not afraid. The two soldiers, La Bonité and Salhet, will take Lafontaine and the women and children to the redoubt, which is the strongest place. You have nothing to fear, and I bid you not to surrender the place. I shall guard the fort with the servant and my two brothers."

So the four, three children and the servant, man the bastions throughout the long, cold night, peering continuously into the darkness and shouting, "All's well!" at brief intervals. The only untoward incident occurs an hour after midnight. The sentry at the gate cries out, "Mademoiselle, I hear something approaching." She hastens to him and peers out. It is only a few of their own horned cattle who have escaped from the Indians and wandered home. After making sure that the coast is clear the gate opens and admits the herd.

At last the east begins to whiten and day dawns, and hope and gratitude swell the hearts of the tiny garrison.

For eight days and nights the young girl's faith does not falter. And then she hears voices, and mounting the bastion demands, "Qui êtes vous?" "François," rings back, and M. de la Monerie and 40 men from Montreal come shouting into the fort.

Magdelaine confronts the lieutenant. "Sir, kindly release my sentries that they may take a little rest, for they have not left their posts for eight days!"



"A kite with a twisty tail that soars and flutters like a bird"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How to Play at Bridgeboard

Just about now, no matter where you go in England or the United States, you will be sure to find boys playing one game a very great deal, and that game is marbles. Of course, it is an old, old game.

Well, this being so, there are, as you would expect, wouldn't you? many different kinds of games. You, if you are a boy, will be sure to know of several. I am wondering if you have heard of any of these, Boss Out, for instance, Bridgeboard, Bus-hole, Cob, Hogo, Holy Bang, Hundreds, Law, Long-Trawl, Nine Holes and Ring Taw. They are all interesting games, and Bridgeboard is certainly one of the best. How do you play it? Oh, it is quite simple. Any boy who knows how to do a little carpentry can soon make a bridgeboard. Get a board about 18 inches long, say, about six inches deep and about one inch thick. Then cut, say, nine little square pieces out of one side. Just make two little cuts with a saw, about an inch or so apart, and then break off the piece between. As you know, no doubt, it will break off quite easily. Then, when you have got all the little holes cut out, number them as shown in the picture. Stick your bridge board up to the wall, make it firm, and everything is ready to start the game. Each player puts so many marbles in the pool, to start with, and then, from a distance agreed on, they all shoot at the board in turn. If your marble does not go through any of the holes it is put in the pool, and if it goes through, say number 3, you get 3 out of the pool, and so on.

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that of a birch tree. When the natives want a necktie, or a dress, or curtains, or various other things for which a thin, lacy material is needed, they cut down one of these trees. Having cut down their tree, three strips of bark, about six inches wide and eight feet long, are taken from the trunk and thrown into the water. Then each man takes a strip while it is still in the water and with the point of his knife separates a thin layer of the inner bark from one end of the strip. He then takes the end and pulls it gently. Off it comes in an even sheet of the entire size of the strips of bark. Twelve sheets are taken from each strip of bark and thrown into the water.

Next the men take one of these sheets and slowly and carefully stretch it sideways. The sheet widens gradually until, from a piece of material, closely woven, about six inches wide, it becomes a cloud of filmy lace about three feet wide! And no human hand ever made such wonderful, gossamer lace as this, snowy-white and delicate as a cloud.

You would think that anything so soft and delicate would not wear well. But it wears well, and stands repeated washings.

One beautiful winter morning, Shiny and Tiny, the nice mice, went out to play in the woodpile in a neighboring yard. They saw a big basket of chips and Shiny jumped inside and Tiny followed him.

No sooner were they inside the basket than a big boy picked up the basket and walked across the yard to a schoolhouse and into a schoolroom where children were reciting their lessons.

Shiny whispered to Tiny to keep perfectly still and Tiny promised and settled into one corner beside Shiny. Together they could peep through a crack in the basket and see the teacher who was sitting with her back to them and all the pupils facing them.

The big boy who had brought in the basket reached down and took out a handful of chips and put it in the stove.

Flying Kites

April is a gray month,
The wind sings loud at night;
But oh, it is a gray month
To sail a tugging kite!

An hour on a wind-swept hill!
A kite with twisty tail
That soars and flutters like a bird
Upon the spring-like gale!

The breeze goes down, at evening,
The village lamps gleam bright.
April is a gray month
To sail a tugging kite!

Madrona Berries
"Oh, goodly! goodly! Its stopped raining. Horace, now I'm sure Mother will let us go. Put your book up and get ready while I run to ask her." Barbara danced into the kitchen where her mother was just shutting the oven door on a pan of cookies.

"Mother, please can we go now?" she asked. "The sun is shining and we've finished all our Saturday work."

She watched her mother's face eagerly, and seemed to read the desired answer, for she hurried to a nearby closet and took down a brown cap and sweater.

"Why yes," her mother said. "You can have some cookies to take along, but you must be back early." Just then Horace came out still holding his book. "H'm! something smells like cookies. Mother may I have one?"

"Oh, Horace," Barbara broke in, "do put your old book away and hurry up! Mother says we can go. Now you get the canoe in the water while I pack the lunch."

Horace calmly put a mark in his book and went back to the living room. "I'll be ready as soon as you are," he called. Then, whistling happily, he went out the front door, across their little strip of lawn to the bulkhead, where he jumped lightly to the beach below and pushed his beloved canoe gently into the water.

launched their boat, caught the log, and if it was judged not watersoaked, or otherwise useless for their purpose, they towed it in shore. In the evening their father placed it in position to saw, then Horace helped him saw and split the cuts into firewood.

On Saturdays they piled the wood in orderly rows in the shed, near the kitchen, filled their mother's wood-box and helped with the dishes, then they were ready for their Saturday fun.

On this particular day they were after Madrona berries which grow in the autumn, on the high Madrona trees. The trees are covered with fragrant, white flowers in summer, which later turn to bright red berries, large enough to string. They retain their color for some time and when dried become hard and a darker red.

Barbara wanted to send a string of them to her grandmother in the east so Horace came with her to climb the tree.

Their canoe stole swiftly and silently along the shore. Both children never tired of looking at their island from the water. Cottages dotted the shore; back of them the steep banks were covered with great fir trees and dense shrubbery which remained green all the year.

They shot the canoe like a stream, paddled a short way, then pulled it high on the beach away from the incoming tide.

"Now for the climb," Barbara called, and ran ahead up the trail. Horace followed, soon overtaking her; together they scrambled and climbed until they reached a big Madrona tree, rising straight and tall, its branches covered with bright berries.

Much practice had made Horace an expert in climbing trees. He was soon among the branches and cut as many as they needed.

Neill and Evelyn Play Don Quixote

Neill and Evelyn had been having Don Quixote read aloud to them for the last few evenings, and had been very much interested in the adventures of the Spanish knight. His adventure with the windmill had made a special impression on them.

Nearly every day they went for a ride after lunch, starting about 2 o'clock and getting home in time for lessons at 4. Neill's pony was a gray called Doonee, and Evelyn's Jackanapes, a little brown Exmoor who could gallop like the wind, and loved it more than anything, sometimes choosing times and places which his rider thought hardly suitable for galloping.

The children had had Jacky ever since he was a little shaggy colt. He had been made a great pet, and would come from the farthest end of his field for sugar, and would follow you about like a dog. Evelyn had lately taught him to shake hands.

Well, on the day after the reading about Don Quixote and the windmill, they went out for their ride as usual. After they had ridden a short way, Neill suddenly said: "Wouldn't it be fun to play Don Quixote and the windmill?"

"But there aren't any windmills here in Devon," objected Evelyn. "I know, though a haystack would do splendidly. We could gallop fast at it and pretend our whips are lances, and run them through the hay just at the side of the stack."

"What fun," answered Neill. "There's a fine haystack at the bottom of Five-acres, let's get there as fast as we can." They trotted on for two or three miles, until they came to the gate leading into the big field called Five-acres. Opening it, they went in and stood for a minute looking at the big haystack at the far end of a long, smooth, green slope.

"Charge," called Neill, and away they went full gallop down the hill, Doonee with head up and ears pricked, looking like a real knight's charger, and Jacky with his head down and tail flying in the wind. After them raced Nero, the black retriever, and Rab, the little yellow terrier, who always had to have her part in everything that was going on.

As they got near the haystack Evelyn drew a little ahead and her lance was the first to go through. Neill was only a second later, and the ponies galloped on and were turned about the fence and pulled up by two successful and laughing knights.

"Oh! wasn't it lovely; can't we go again?" exclaimed Evelyn. Neill shook her head and answered, "If only wish we could, but there is only just time to get back in time for lessons. Never mind, though. Don Quixote has given us a splendid afternoon, and it won't be the last either."

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The Making of a Flower Bed

Did you ever have a flower bed to call your very own? Let us start right now planning our flowers for this year. You know it is not a bit too early to plan and begin to pick a place which will be best suited to ourselves, to the flowers and also to mother.

The first thing to consider in making a flower bed, and always remember this, is the location of the bed. Try to pick a place where the ground looks real rich, and do not pick too large a space. Say we take a space about 4-feet by 4 feet square or round, whichever you prefer. This ought to be a nice size in which to put most of the flowers you like. We must get a place where lots of sun and air will get to the flowers. Right in the center of the back or side yard is a good place, then plenty of rain will also reach the flowers, and save you lots of hard labor carrying water for them.

Now that we have found some soil, just in the right location, we will consider what kind of flowers we can put in the flower bed.

Scarlet sage.
Sweet williams.
Larkspur (dwarf).
Nasturtium.
Sweet alyssum.

First, in the center, we will plant scarlet sage—this is a beautiful flower for a bouquet. Perhaps you would rather get plants than seeds, which can be bought for just a few cents a plant, or if you want seeds you must start them early in the house.

Next to these, in the second row from the center, put sweet williams, a popular old-fashioned flower, a member of the pink family. The leaves are small and the flowers velvety. They range in color from white to dark red and purple, and grow in thick clusters.

In the third row plant larkspurs, which come from the buttercup family. They are cultivated mostly for their handsome irregular flowers. About one hundred species are to be found in the United States, but the most beautiful are found in Asia.

Nasturtiums may be planted in the fourth row from the middle. They are cultivated everywhere for ornamental purposes. Be sure to get the bush variety for your bed. The glossy leaves and stems, which are crisp, have a pungent flavor.

For the fifth row, being the border row, we will plant sweet alyssum. It is a trailing little plant and very dear to gardeners, as they use it more than any other flower for bordering. It is a white, sweet scented flower often frequented by bees. One variety has double flowers and another is noted for its variegated leaves, a third kind is small and bushy and is the best kind for borders.

I have named them as they will be planted, beginning from the center. Plant the flowers in rows nine inches apart and you will then have three inches left. You can beautify the flower bed now by finding round white stones and place them around the edge of the bed. The flowers can all be planted as soon as the ground gets quite warm. Start at once to get ready for your flower bed. Be sure to weed it twice a week. You will then keep the weeds out with less work, and the flowers can have a better chance to grow.

Many children I know have flower scrapbooks made from the flowers they raised during the summer. Get some paper and fold it in the center so the book will measure about six inches by eight inches. Punch two holes in the fold near the center, about two inches apart, and tie it together with some bright colored yarn. If you are handy with paints you can make an attractive cover. If you don't care to paint take some scraps of wall paper and cut out the roses, or whatever might be the design, and paste on the cover. Give the book some suitable name such as "My Flower Collection."

On the inside take a page for each flower and during the summer pick what you think is the best you have raised and press it flat, then paste it in your flower scrapbook and beneath it write an essay about it. Tell what kind of seed it was, when it was planted, and how long before it came up, and how it was as you watched its growth, it grew larger and more perfect until at last you picked it for your scrapbook.

Also, in the early spring make a visit to the woods, gather the prettiest of the spring flowers—violets, sweet williams, anemone, larkspurs—press them and paste them in the book also. You can write a sketch on your visit and how you gathered the delicate flowers.

The Moon's Mistake

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The moon looked down on a city square—
Where a huge white arc light shone.
"Ha ha," he cried, "there's a moon I am not alone!"

So he called a gay little twinkling star.
"Skip down to the earth," said he;
"My compliments take to that other moon."
I wish he would call on me.

The star shot off at a merry pace
Through miles of space afar,
And all the people who saw it cried,
"What a beautiful shooting star!"

But it never returned to the sky again—
I suspect that it ran away—
And the moon still waits for that
truant star
And the arc light's visit, they say!

THE HOME FORUM

A Refuge and a Sanctuary

In recalling her own child-life Mrs. Stowe, among other things, describes her father's library, and gives a vivid bit of her own experiences within its walls. She says: "High above all the noise of the house, this room had to me the air of a refuge and a sanctuary. Its walls were set round from floor to ceiling with the friendly, quiet faces of books, and there stood my father's great, writing-chair, on one arm of which lay open always his *Cruden's Concordance* and his Bible. Here I loved to retreat and niche myself down in a quiet corner with my favorite books around me. I had a kind of sheltered feeling as I thus sat and watched my father writing, turning to his books, and speaking from time to time to himself in a loud, earnest whisper. I vaguely felt that he was about some holy and mysterious work quite beyond my little comprehension, and I was careful never to disturb him by question or remark.

"The books ranged around filled me too with a solemn awe. On the lower shelves were 'enormous' folios, on whose backs I spelled in black letters, 'Lightfoot Opera,' a title whetted I wondered, considering the bulk of the volumes. Above these, grouped along in friendly, social rows, were books of all sorts, sizes, and bindings, the titles of which I had read so often that I knew them by heart. There were *Bell's Sermons*, *Bonnet's Inquiries*, *Bogue's Essays*, *Toplady on Predestination*, *Boston's*, *Fourfold State*, *Law's Serious Call*, and other works of that kind. These I looked over wistfully, day after day, without even a hope of getting something interesting out of them. The thought that father could read and understand things like these filled me with a vague awe, and I wondered if I would ever be old enough to know what it was all about.

"But there was one of my father's books that proved a mine of wealth to me. It was a happy hour when he brought home and set up in his bookcase Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, in a new edition of two volumes. What wonderful stories those! Stories too about my own country. Stories that made me feel the very ground I trod on to be consecrated by some special dealing of God's Providence."—From the "Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe."

Leisure

"Leisure to those who know how rightly to employ it is the most beautiful of possessions." Yet without this knowledge it becomes burdensome. One may expose some pursuits, taking it kindly at heart and with enthusiasm. Fruit he must bear, or perish of lassitude and ennui.—A. Bronson Alcott.

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The Unseen and the Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AN age-long habit of the human mind has been to look to matter for information regarding the well-being of man, his health, prosperity, and longevity, and because material sense is essentially finite and imperfect it has inevitably seen finity and imperfection expressed. In other words, the so-called human mind sees its material misconceptions, and so blinds itself to spiritual reality. Human conceptions are finite and uncertain; health as humanly perceived may mean nothing more than the ability to enjoy the false, fleeting pleasure of the senses. The human standard of prosperity is as vagarious and drifting as the human mind. Even life itself, human sense dares to attempt to measure by numbers of years. Christian Science, on the other hand, makes a radical departure from these upside-down methods of material sense and their resultant dilemma, and starts logically from the basis of the one infinite cause, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." This divine creator, whose workmanship was expressed "in the beginning" and pronounced "very good," is the only cause, the only Principle there is, and it is reflected throughout eternity, without beginning or ending.

Now the man in search of healing, if he is a materialist, will look to the body to tell him of his progress toward health; man have taken stock of the abundance of their material possessions to measure the height of their prosperity; material sense argues that it is logical to accept the so-called physical testimony regarding length of days, material cause and effect, and so on. But, notwithstanding such false human reasoning, the eternal fact remains unchanged that God, Spirit, is never in nor of matter, and that His universe, the reflection of good, is never subject to material conditions. Instead, the might of Spirit gives absolute dominion over these very conditions, just as Jesus proved. The Master, with his God-bestowed authority, had only to say to the man with the withered hand, "Stretch forth thine hand." And we are told that "he stretched it out; and his hand was restored whole as the other." Again, knowing the infinite bounty of Mind, he fed the multitude from what material sense perceived only as five loaves and two fishes. And in proving his dominion over death, he gave irrefutable testimony to the fact that life is not, and never can be, clamped by material conditions. But this final demonstration of Jesus, to be appreciated in its full significance, cannot be separated from his entire experience. Through his whole earthly work we cannot but be impressed with the consistency with which he steadfastly affirmed and reaffirmed his spiritual origin and the deathlessness of that which was his life. Such statements as these, "Before Abraham was, I am," and "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was," stand out as beacon lights in the career of the great Wayshower, and give the key to his entire demonstration, for they are divinely inspired declarations of the divine Principle which Jesus demonstrated.

Realizing, then, that the idea is never for an instant separated from its perfect Principle, he who has gained even a slight perception of the Science of Christianity concerns himself, not so much with material effect as with spiritual cause, for he knows that by proving the aliveness of God and His idea he is spontaneously demonstrating the absolute unreality of that which is not God-like. Then we do not need to look to the physical body to tell us how much of health and freedom we express. We look to God instead, and press forward with strengthened confidence in the understanding of His aliveness. Paul expressed it well when he said, writing to the Corinthians, "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal." As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts it on page 299 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "If man were solely a creature of the material senses, he would have no eternal Principle and would be mutable and mortal. Human logic is awry when it attempts to draw correct spiritual conclusions regarding life from matter. Finite sense has no true appreciation of infinite Principle, God, or of His infinite image or reflection, man."

The trouble is that the human mind is an egotist; it knows and sees only itself. Having no perception of reality, it is utterly ignorant of the true universe which expresses God. But in proportion as the human gives place to the divine, we find Principle, which gives the one sure standard, the only infallible basis of reasoning. On page 591 of *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition: "Mind. The only I, or Us; the only Spirit, Soul, divine Principle, substance, Life, Truth, Love; the one God; not that which is in man, but the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression; Deity, which outlines but is not outlined." And the idea of this Mind obviously is no more bound down by

the outlined limitations of material sense than is the Mind that it is the idea of. To quote again from *Science and Health* (page 558): "Mind manifests all that exists in the infinitude of Truth. We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness, than we know of God."

In proportion as it is realized that man is, in deed and in truth, the full and perfect reflection of his Principle, God, and that this reflection is forever and eternally expressed, we shall cease to form finite conceptions of the infinite. Then we shall begin to apprehend what Paul meant when he said, "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." In other words, that which God created "in the beginning" is seen in all its pristine and eternal completeness.

George Herbert's Boyhood

George Herbert was born . . . near to the town of Montgomery, and in that castle that did bear the name of that town and county. That castle was then a place of state and strength, and had been successively happy in the family of the Herberts, who had long possessed it; and with it a plentiful estate, and hearts as liberal to their poor neighbors: a family that had been blessed with men of remarkable wisdom, and a willingness to serve their country, and indeed, to do good to all mankind; for which they were eminent. But alas! this family did in the late rebellion suffer extremely in their estates.

The father of our George was Richard Herbert, the son of Edward Herbert, Knight, the son of the famous Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrook, in the county of Monmouth, Baneret, who was the youngest brother of that memorable William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, that lived in the reign of our King Edward IV.

His mother was Magdalen Newport, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard, and sister to Sir Francis Newport, of High Arkell, in the county of Salop, Knight, and grandfather of Francis, Lord Newport, now Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, a family that for their loyalty have suffered much in their estates, and seen the ruin of that excellent structure where their ancestors have long lived and been memorable for their hospitality.

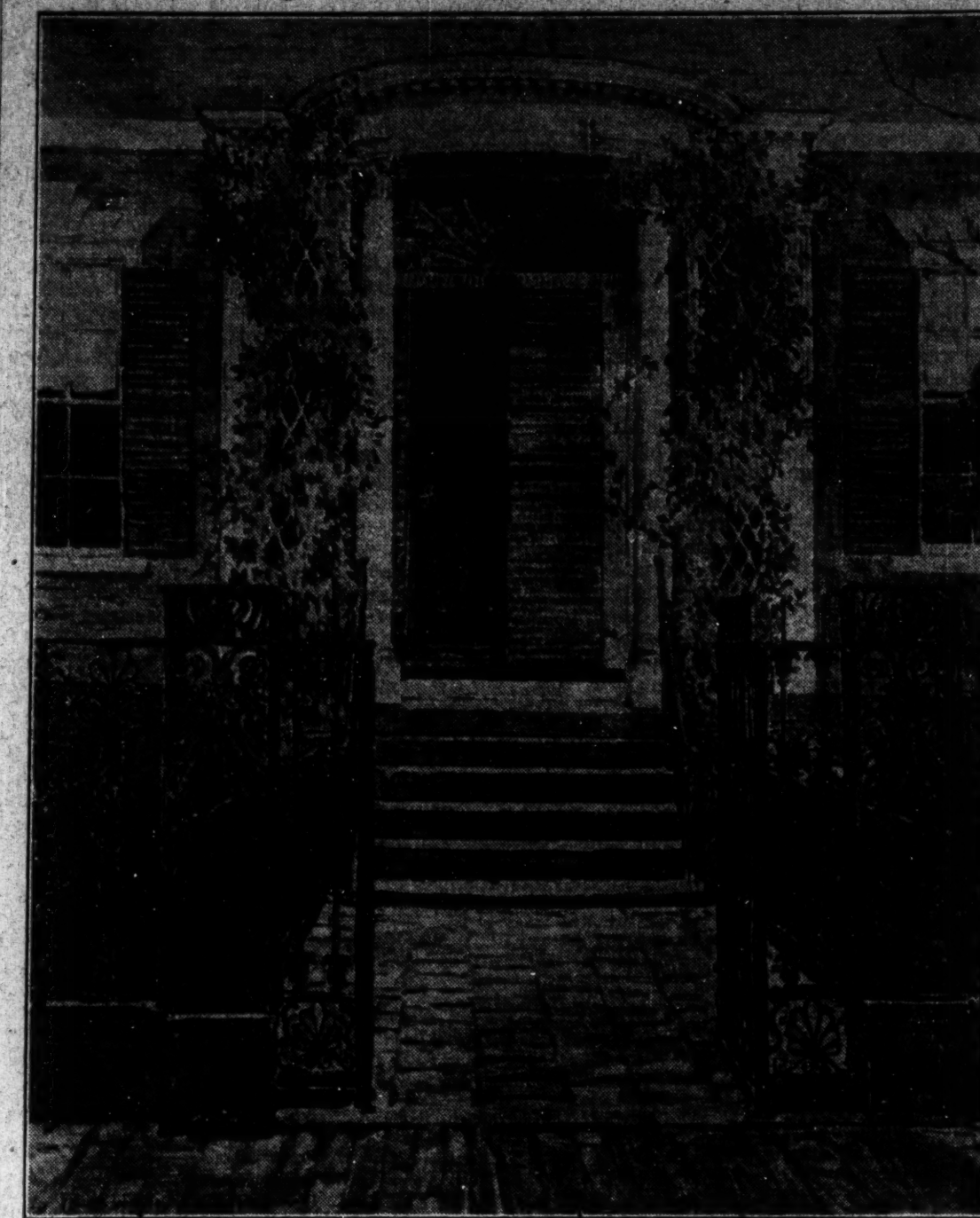
George Herbert spent much of his childhood in a sweet content under the eye and care of his prudent mother, and the tuition of a chaplain or tutor to him, and two of his brothers, in her own family . . . where he continued till about the age of twelve years; and being at that time well instructed in the rules of grammar, he was not long after commended to the care of Dr. Neale, who was then Dean of Westminster, and by him to the care of Mr. Ireland, who was then chief master of that school; where the beauties of his pretty behavior and wit shined and became so eminent and lovely in this his innocent age, that he seemed marked out for piety.

And thus he continued in that school till he came to be perfect in the learned languages; and especially in the Greek tongue, in which he after proved an excellent critic.
About the age of fifteen (he being then a King's scholar) he was elected out of that school for Trinity College in Cambridge, to which place he was transplanted about the year 1608; and his prudent mother . . . did . . . procure the generous and liberal Dr. Nevill, who was then Dean of Canterbury, and master of that college, to take him into his particular care, and provide him a tutor; which he did most gladly undertake; for he knew the excellencies of his mother, and how to value such a friendship.
—"Life of Mr. George Herbert," by Isaac Walton.

Raeburn's Portraits

He was a born painter of portraits. He looked people shrewdly between the eyes, surprised their manners in their face, and had possessed himself of what was essential in their character before they had many minutes in his studio. What he was so swift to perceive, he conveyed to the canvas almost in the moment of conception. He had never any difficulty, he said, about either hands or faces. About draperies or light or composition, he might see room for hesitation or afterthought. But a face or a hand was something plain and legible. "There were no two ways about it, any more than about a person's name. And so each of his portraits are not only (in Doctor Johnson's phrase . . .) "a piece of history," but a piece of biography into the bargain. It is devoutly to be wished that all biography were equally amusing, and carried its own credentials upon its face. These portraits are rather than many anecdotes, and more complete than many a volume of sentimental memoirs. You can see whether you get a stronger and clearer idea of Robertson the historian from Raeburn's palette or Dugald Stuart's woolly and evasive periods. And then the portraits are both signed and counter-signed. For you have, first, the authority of the artist, whom you recognize as no mean critic of the looks and manners of men; and the next you have the tacit acquiescence of the subject, who sits looking out upon you with immitable innocence, and apparently under the impression that he is in a room by himself. For Raeburn could plunge at once through all the constraint and embarrassment of the sitter, and present the face, clear, open, and intelligent as at the most disengaged moments.

This is best seen in portraits where the sitter is represented in some appropriate action: Neil Gow with his fiddle, Doctor Spens shooting an arrow, or Lord Rannathay hearing a cause.—"Virginibus Puerisque," Robert Louis Stevenson.



Old doorway, Essex Street, Salem, Massachusetts, from the painting by Felice Waldo Howell

Stately Houses of Salem

Social life turned to Chestnut Street, which came into existence in the early part of the nineteenth century! By the erection of stately houses and the laying out of a wide avenue, where formerly was grass and bog land, the planting of rows of trees on either side that would later form a leafy archway, a new section came into prominence. Here, away from the sea, situated midway between Broad and Essex Streets, retired from the bustle of business life, there was seemingly a different city. Here was a solid, settled life, embodied in the dignified, three-story houses facing each other on either side of the avenue. These houses stood generally close to the sidewalk, with only a tiny stretch of green between them and the colonial fence. Behind their stolid fronts were laid out delightful little gardens with box-bordered paths that led to pretty summer houses. These were the favorite resort of their owners during the summer heat, for, like their posy beds, retiring in their nature, they loved to hide themselves from public view.

One of these houses was built by John Kittredge. A large square house built of brick it formed the corner of two streets. The grounds were defined by a paling fence ornately decorated with colonial urns and festoons, the fashion of the period. A square ornamental porch, rich in hand-tooled designs, broke the center of the solid front of the three-storied house. So beautiful was it and so pure in architectural design, that it has always attracted the attention of architects from far and wide. Into the finish Samuel McIntire, the wood-carver, put his best work, making it a lasting memorial of his genius.
—"Memories of Old Salem," Mary H. Northend.

Demands of Modern Reading

It is surprising what readers, gentle and otherwise, are expected to accomplish, and do accomplish after a fashion, nowadays. No wonder it should be thought and often remarked that the contemporary reader is in pretty deep waters, and that doubts should be now and then expressed as to his ability to keep his head above them. A century ago there was a little library of classics that he read at more or less, and if he could lay hands on a weekly newspaper he read that too. Two generations ago he was taking a daily paper, and perhaps an eclectic magazine made up from the British monthlies. The civil war upset his habits and set him to reading all the newspapers he could afford to buy, and weekly picture-papers and a monthly magazine besides. The cheapening of

the cost of white paper and the lowering of the price of "news" has conformed him in the habits he learned then. Such an amount of reading is offered him now for two cents that he feels that he cannot afford to take in less than two or three newspapers.

And especially, if he is an intelligent man and wants to make the most of his day, he must read his newspapers with intelligence, doing it quickly while his mind is fresh, wrestling the news out of them like the meat from a nutshell, and discarding the rest. It is easy for him, if he allows himself to do so, to read the newspapers and nothing else, just as it is a simple matter to support life on hog and hominy. But if he is going to read to the best purpose he must have a system about his reading analogous to that which regulates his diet. If he reads the newspapers as he ought to read them, and does not spend his eyes on "miscellany" and spun-out gossip, he will have time to get through them and keep the run of the magazines besides. If he reads the best of what is in the magazines he will read most of the best new fiction before it gets between covers, and will supplement usefully the current information that he gets from the newspapers. If he reads in the magazines only what appeals to him, he will still have time every day to read something in a book; and if he makes a point of reading something, however little, every day in a book that is worth reading, his library will be bound to pay him high interest on its value.

Above all things the modern must adapt his reading, in bulk and quality, to his personal circumstances and individual wants. The very multitude of new books destroys the obligation to read many of them. There is nothing any longer except the Bible and Shakespeare that the contemporary American need blush not to know. If he has intelligence and reasonable culture the presumption will be that he

has not read this it was because he was busy reading that, or was more profitably occupied than in reading either. Books are not much of a bugaboo in these days—there are too many of them. We look more and more to results and boggle less and less about

processes. If so be the mind is alert and discriminating, and can choose what is good, and grasp whatever he finds it, there is no vain questioning as to the particular books on which it gained its edge.
There is a good old saw about judging a man by the company he keeps, and as saws go it is pretty sound doctrine. Judge a man if you will by his companions, taking due notice as to how far he gives himself up to them, and how much they mean to him: for of course there are men and men, and some men catch the tone of their associates and others give tone to them. Books are companions to many of us men and women, but if you undertake to judge us by the books we read you will have occasion to use your best discretion. —Edward S. Martin, "Cousin Anthony and I."

The Evening Scene

As he turned now and then to gaze at the evening scene through the tall narrow openings of the street, up which the cattle were going home slowly from the pastures below, the Alban mountains, stretched between the great walls of the ancient houses, seemed close at hand—a screen of vaporous sun-purple against the setting sun—with those waves of surpassing softness in the boundary lines which indicate volcanic formation. The coolness of the little brown market-place, for profit of which even the working-people, in long file through the olive-gardens, were leaving the plain for the night, was grateful, after the heats of Rome. These wild country figures, clad in every kind of fantastic patchwork, stained by wind and weather fortunately enough for the eye, under that significant light inclined him to poetry.
—Walter Pater, "Marius the Epicurean."

Near the Lights of Sydney Town

When the tall bamboos are clicking to the restless little breeze, And bats begin their jerky skimming flight,
And the creamy scented blossoms of the dark pittosporum trees, Grow sweeter with the coming of the night,
And the harbour in the distance lies beneath a purple pall,< And nearer, at the garden's lowest fringe,
Loud the water sighs and gurgles 'mid the rocks below the wall, Dark-heaving, with a dim uncanny tinge
And a chorus rises valiantly from where the crickets hide, Close-shaded by the balsams drooping down—
It is evening in a garden by the kindly water-side, A garden near the lights of Sydney town!
—Dorothea Mackellar.

A Garden in a Little Dish

It is true that there is generally felt in America a love for lavish, exuberant bloom in a garden, unfolding at will, absolutely without restraint.

A great deal has been said and written about the massing of floral colors, and about color harmonies, and undoubtedly our gardens have thereby been much benefited. Still, a Japanese, regarding our luxuriant planting grounds, looks upon the massing of their colors as absolutely at the expense of the individuality of the plant, wherein the beauty of both stem and leaf is lost. These artistic people think, moreover, that the gardens of this country display an excessive and barbarous extreme of planting.

But the other side of the picture shows that the Japanese have reduced their gardens to a point where the American finds them more unique than decorative. They have touched the opposite extreme. Their gardens are invariably those of few flowers, sometimes of one flower. No garden there is so small—and it may be made on ten square feet of ground, or confined to a window-box—that it has not its enduring point of interest, meaning infinitely more to its maker than any flower. This may be a tiny pond, a rustic bridge, a stone lantern, a few pebbles, a summer house, and always the little evergreen trees. Flowers may be there or not, according to the circumstances. The question which arises is never how many flowers can be planted, but which ones are best suited to the garden. The Japanese select with great care a very limited number of plants for even the most extensive gardens.

Last winter, at Christmas time, I stopped at a shop in New York to buy a little arrangement of plants that was in the window. A young Jap came forward to attend to me.

"Very pretty garden," he said; "the prettiest garden of all."

"Do you call it a garden?" I asked, from motives of curiosity.

"A real garden," he said. "See, a place to sit, a place to walk and to think; sweet water, little tree—a beautiful garden."

I thought then of the impossibility of reproducing an American garden in a little dish.—"Gardens Near the Sea," Alice Lounsberry.

The Pacific
High in the bending blue the round sun burns,
And with enraptured eyes we westward look
To where old Ocean ever turns and turns
The great, white leaves of his eternal book.
—Herbert Bashford.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Chinese Consortium

THE publication by the State Department in Washington of the full text of the Chinese Consortium Agreement, together with the correspondence between the various governments and banking groups concerned, leading up to the final settlement, will go a long way toward clearing up an issue, which, from the first, has been involved in quite unnecessary complexity. Some three months ago, when a very inadequate summary of the agreement, signed as far back as October 15 last, was given to the public, The Christian Science Monitor urged the desirability of much greater publicity, and drew attention strongly to the fact that on the all-important question as to whether or not any special concessions had been made to Japan the summary of the consortium was silent. Now that the full text of the agreement, together with the correspondence leading up to it, are at last available it is seen that they emphasize two facts of great importance, first, the tremendous effort which Japan made to use the consortium negotiations to secure recognition of her "special position" in Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, and, second, the entirely unshaken opposition with which these efforts were, at every point, confronted by the powers concerned, chiefly the United Kingdom and the United States.

From first to last, all the doubt and distrust with which the negotiations have been viewed by the general public, for the better part of the last two years, has been occasioned by the suspicion that, in some way or another, Japan was gaining her point. That, in a way which long experience has shown to be particularly her way, she was successfully prevailing upon the other powers to grant, inwardly and secretly, the very concessions which she made much show of abandoning, outwardly and openly. Again and again, during the past year, the handling of the matter, as far as publicity was concerned, has tended to foster this suspicion. The most notable instance occurred early last May when Japan, as the result of strong pressure brought to bear upon her simultaneously by Great Britain, France, and the United States, suddenly decided to abandon her previous objections, and to enter the consortium, so it was announced, "on the original terms laid down by the United States." This was taken to mean, and, of course, did mean that Japan had abandoned her claim to a recognition of any "special position" for herself in Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia. Nevertheless, such was clearly not the view of the matter held in Japan itself. The Japanese press was loud in its insistence that Japan had gained her point. Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, deliberately declared that the operations of the consortium would not tend in any way to endanger "Japan's special relations in Manchuria and Mongolia." As a dispatch to this paper from Peking, at the time, put the matter, according to Mr. Inouye, the Japanese were only waiting until they could persuade Mr. Lamont to recognize their special position; according to Mr. Lamont, he was waiting till the Japanese could be induced to give up their claims for exclusive rights. "Mr. Lamont says that the Japanese gave in, and the Japanese insist that Mr. Lamont yielded."

The explanation of the whole matter is at once seen when the correspondence, now made available, is examined. In a letter from Earl Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London, dated March 19 of last year, there occurs this significant passage: "In order, however, to meet as far as possible the wishes of the Japanese Government and at the same time to avoid the mention of specific areas, which rightly or wrongly might give rise to the impression that a special sphere of interest was being officially recognized, His Majesty's Government would be prepared to subscribe to a written assurance to the effect that the Japanese Government need have no reason to apprehend that the consortium would direct any activities affecting the security of the economic life and national defense of Japan, and that the Japanese Government can firmly rely on the good faith of the powers concerned to refuse to countenance any operations inimical to such interests."

To those who followed the progress of the negotiations with any care, this passage in Lord Curzon's letter is indeed the key to the puzzle. Here, at last, are found, in their proper context, all those disconcerting phrases which were bandied round in the Japanese press, and quoted by Japanese statesmen with such misleading effect. And what does the passage, now that it is seen in its entirety, amount to? So far from being an admission of Japan's claims to "special recognition," it is found to be one of the most effective denials of such a claim that could well be devised. With remarkable astuteness, the British Foreign Minister shows clearly that he recognizes the drift of the Japanese efforts. What Japan asks for "might give rise to the impression that a special sphere of interest was being officially recognized." This, Lord Curzon assumes, the Japanese Government will admit is as undesirable as it is impossible, and he then goes on to give a series of assurances which really mean nothing as far as any impairment of China's integrity is concerned. If this statement had been published a year ago, many months of doubt and misunderstanding might have been avoided. The reason why it was not published then, in any form, and is only now allowed to see the light is quite obvious. It amounts to a specific denial of the Japanese claim, and, inasmuch as it was subsequently accepted by Japan, the fact is revealed that Japan is still regarded by Great Britain, and certainly by the United States, as having no special rights in Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia. In other words, Japan's efforts to secure this recognition through the consortium have failed of their purpose.

There still, of course, remains the question of the

railways controlled by Japan, which are excluded from the operation of the consortium, but that is another, though a very important, matter.

Peonage

MANY people in the United States have been shocked by the recent stories of peonage as a means of keeping Negro farm hands at work on certain farms in Georgia, but whatever the disclosures as to the facts there, peonage is an old story in more than one southern state. The nineteenth century saw the end of Negro slavery as a legal institution, but the slavery that is involved in the peonage system has lasted over into the twentieth century. Even now it is declared to be not unusual in those sections of the South that offer the means of using cheap labor most profitably. And the resort to peonage within the borders of the United States is only borrowing a system that has been common in Mexico and is even now persisting in other countries of the South, notably those of Central America.

The question for people of intelligence is not so much the placing of guilt in this Georgia case, or the punishment of the guilty ones. That is important, of course, but of greater importance still is the question of how the motive for resorting to peonage is going to be done away with. So long as a motive exists anywhere, something in the nature of peonage is likely to be attempted. After all, peonage is essentially nothing else than the exploitation of those who are weak through ignorance by those who are powerful through knowledge. In practice it usually consists in inducing the ignorant ones to satisfy their immediate desires by placing themselves in debt to their exploiters. They bind themselves, perhaps even willingly, to work out their debt, but in practice they are usually led into new indebtedness faster than they work off the old. Of course, there are degrees in the oppression that is the practical result of such a system. Some of the workers are fairly well content with it. Often they are lethargic and hopeless under it. Always the horror of it, to intelligent observers with a conscience, is that it involves the keeping of human beings in a perpetual state of ignorance and subjection, for no better reason than that other human beings may profit from their toil. Obviously laws against this sort of thing are not fully capable of preventing it. Yet what else is it, in its essence, than that same slavery which the people of the United States believed themselves to have exterminated with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War?

It is not to be assumed that all the blame for peonage rests with the exploiters. Any southern planter can cite instances of the irresponsibility and laxity of Negroes, which cannot be overcome even by the imminent necessity of gathering in the crops, at good wages. The nature and quality of the exploited classes are always a contributory cause to their own exploitation. Probably peonage can never be eradicated until something resembling intelligent cooperation can be exacted from both the exploited and the exploiters.

But the essence of peonage is not confined to southern states or southern countries. It is as obvious in the North. It is the same sort of thing that keeps the employers of so-called cheap labor solidly ranged in favor of no restriction upon European immigration. They want immigrants to supply those places in mills, mines, and foundries where the conditions are so distasteful or dehumanizing that only the more ignorant classes of humankind can be induced to remain in them. And just because America is what she is, tending to elevate even the meanest of her workers, these distasteful places require to be constantly filled from human reservoirs where the standard of intelligence is lower than it is in the United States. Economic necessity is supposed to be the justification for forcing workers into such positions. But what is the world eventually going to say about the moral right of a system that depends upon the maintenance of human ignorance as a prerequisite for getting its meanest and dirtiest work performed? Perhaps such a system will be tolerated so long as any section of humanity is sufficiently below the average level of intelligence. But some day the world will have to face the question of how to get those disagreeable tasks taken care of which nobody is ignorant or poor enough to be willing to undertake. One may speculate as to how the problem will be solved, when it is taken up in earnest. One thing we may count on with confidence. That when the time comes, a way will speedily be found for eliminating the necessity of much of the labor that is now most disagreeable.

Perhaps it is worth while to be thinking of these things now. At all events, consideration of them seems to show that something more than a law and a punishment will be required for ridding the world of the evil that is wrapped up in peonage.

The Extremist Policy in India

THE most hopeful feature of the present political situation in India is the fact that the Extremists are obviously working against time. Every month that passes sees the position of affairs less favorable to the success of their methods. This is due, not so much to the operation of the reforms recently put into effect, as to the utter failure of the Extremists themselves to fulfill their promises. Like all such parties, the Extremist Party in India has ever been lavish with its promises, wild in its denunciations, and terrible in its predictions of approaching calamity unless the new order, as the Extremists conceived it, were speedily brought about. Such methods succeeded, for a while, in gaining the ear of the millions of India, who are, for the most part, utterly indifferent to politics. But they could not for long hold the attention of the people, much less command their allegiance to any particular policy. The peasant of India is easily roused and easily led, for a time, but the time is generally very short, and it is always shorter in proportion to his failure to realize his expectations. The Indian peasant and artisan is beginning, moreover, to wake up to a realization that the Extremist is generally "out for himself," and to tire of the persistent way in which he

is required to occupy the front line of attack, whilst the real agitator directs operations from a place of complete safety, out of the country. He is beginning, also, to can scarcely be doubted, to have serious suspicions as to the disinterestedness of those "educated and clever men," to use Mr. Ghandi's own expression, who are forever inciting others to commit outrages and take the consequences.

Then there can be little question that the Indian people are coming to recognize, more and more, what unrestricted home rule, as embodied in the demands of the Extremists, would mean to them. Those who understand anything at all about India realize that unrestricted home rule, in any real sense, is a moral impossibility in India at the present time. A freely elected parliament in India today would simply mean a Brahmin Parliament. This is not a highly speculative inference, but a simple and necessary deduction from the facts of the caste system.

It is just here, of course, that the superficial observer of Indian affairs comes to grief. Before India can become a really self-governing country, caste will have to be abolished, or, at any rate, so greatly modified as to allow of the introduction of some semblance of real democracy. At least 50,000,000 of the people of India, today, belong to the pariah or "untouchable" class. They are regarded by the rest of the people as entirely outside the life of the country. They may not enter a Hindu temple. They may not drink of the wells resorted to by people of higher castes, whilst even the shadow of a pariah is sufficient to cause pollution and to necessitate the most elaborate purification. Then, above the pariah class, the whole Hindu population is divided into castes in an ascending order of sanctity and privilege. The census of 1901 recognized no fewer than 2378 "main castes" apart from minor subdivisions. The barriers between caste and caste are, it is true, not so wide as those which separate the "untouchable" from the rest of the people, but they are sufficiently wide to render communication, let alone cooperation, difficult and laborious to the last degree. The whole tendency of the system, moreover, is to insure the religious, social, and political ascendancy of the high caste Brahmin. No really educated Indian, Muhammadan or even Hindu, it is safe to say, if faced with the alternative of a continuance of the present régime in India or the setting up of a Brahmin government, and this is really the only alternative involved in the Extremist program, would hesitate a moment to vote for the continuance of the present régime. And this leaves the other religions, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, Parsis, and what not, out of the calculation.

Marbles

ALL lovers of Dickens must remember the incident in the famous trial scene in "Pickwick" when Sergeant Buzfuz, seeking to show the extraordinary status of familiarity to which Mr. Pickwick had attained in the Bardell household, remarked how, on one occasion, he had been seen to pat Mrs. Bardell's son on the head, and to inquire whether he had won "any alley tors or commonneys lately." Now it is true that Sergeant Buzfuz goes out of his way to make it perfectly plain that he, personally, has no first-hand knowledge of such "sporting expressions" or what they mean. He understands, he explains, that alley tors and commonneys are "a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town." But, whether his knowledge is first-hand or not, it is only partially correct. Alley tors, or, to give them their correct spelling, taws, would undoubtedly be prized by the youth of the town, as they would be still by the youth of any English-speaking town, almost anywhere. But commonneys, No! For commonneys, as their name implies and as, surely, even Sergeant Buzfuz must have known, are the commonest kind of marbles. Above and beyond them in value, are there not "potties" and "stoneys," even amongst the rank and file of marbles? Indeed, in certain districts in England, today, marbles are most carefully graded as to value, when the question is one of barter. Thus, a stoney is worth two potties or three commonneys, whilst when it comes to such highly valued marbles as alleys, or blood-alleys, or, above all perhaps, alley taws, the rate of exchange for commonneys is tremendously low. A taw with a really great history can command almost any price in commonneys.

They are all most expressive names when any examination is made of the matter. Commonneys are just plain, unglazed pot. Potties are glazed in the kiln, and radiant in all manner of colors. Stoneys are made from carefully rounded stones; blood alleys from marble; and alley taws, to which Sergeant Buzfuz makes such telling reference, out of alabaster. Of course, modern ingenuity has brought about a change in marbles, as in most things. The real champions of the game demand ever greater accuracy in rounding, and marbles there are, today, upon the market fashioned out of hollow steel. All such changes, however, have only come about within the past few years. The children of Sergeant Buzfuz' day knew nothing of such refinements, and, from that day, the story of marbles probably stretches back with but little change, until lost in the remotest antiquity. Marbles is undoubtedly one of the very oldest of games. The children of ancient Rome played at marbles, as did the children of Egypt, long before the days of Rome. In Rome, such is the general assumption, it was played with nuts, chosen for their roundness, and the game was so common and so dearly loved that the phrase "to give up the nuts" passed into a proverb meaning to put away childish things.

But then, to write the full history of marbles would involve literally the writing of volumes. For in England alone, games, names, and values vary from one county to another, always, however, showing an underlying likeness like all children's games the world over. One common feature, seen everywhere, whether in the United Kingdom or the United States, is that marbles is essentially a spring game. In certain parts of England, the playing of marbles, like the playing of cricket, begins with punctilious regularity on the Friday before Easter. But generally, on the first spring days, as if by some common consent, marbles make their appearance.

Mysterious little holes begin to appear in vacant places, mysterious chalk marks on pavements and sidewalks, and, before the first green has appeared in the trees, the game is in full swing, on all hands. By summer it is put away again for another year.

Editorial Notes

TRANSLATIONS of the complete text of the compact of the Union of Central America make it clear that the federation recently organized is intended to be actually a federal republic governed by a constituent national assembly. Sovereignty is to reside in the nation, the executive power being vested in a federal council composed of delegates elected by the people. The president of the council will be president of the federation. The compact goes into working details thoroughly enough to indicate the sweeping character of its provisions. Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, the nations concerned, thus have joined hands in an undertaking that may, in time, make them jointly as powerful and influential as Brazil or Argentina. There is every likelihood that the union will be a blessing to both Central and South Americans.

A GIANT has fallen. The Lafayette, the tallest tree in the Calaveras Grove, 300 feet high, with a diameter of 30 feet at its base, has yielded to the wind, and lies on the ground. This tree was one of the sequoias, those towering redwoods of California. Edwin Markham has described them thus: "They are the Titans of our forests—yes, the Titans of the forests of the world. The sequoias are the oldest living things on the globe, the survivors of a widespread family or race of trees which flourished back in the Miocene Era, before the Age of Ice. But they all perished in the Glacial Age, except a few in a sheltered cañon in the southern belt of California. The Calaveras Grove in the north is the one whose story has run most widely on the lips of the world." John Muir estimated the age of a certain sequoia in the King's River Forest at 4000 years. This tree had been burned down. These monarchs of the woods should be carefully guarded, from commercial raids as well as otherwise.

SIR HARRY LAUDER'S popularity in London blooms through the press in the brightest of colors. His acting, his dancing, his singing, his mimicry, his story-telling, his makeup, all undergo analysis as if they were something new, and all come out of the test shining brilliantly. This enthusiasm springs largely from his masterly entertainment, but it also has its origin in the readiness of a London audience to give credit where credit is due. To dwell on Lauder's merits as an entertainer would be to waste words on the obvious, were it not for the fact that every examination reveals another side to his art. London should have a warm place in his heart, for it was London that conferred upon him the hall mark of fame, his first success as a comedian dating from the time when he real captivated an audience there.

MR. ARTHUR BONNER, F. S. A., has given the members of the Gilbert White Fellowship an exceptional description of his adventures in the underworld. "Rock Climbing in Mountain Caves" was the subject of his lecture. Instead of the usual "Here we go up, up, up," it was all the other way, "Here we go down, down, down." A fascination for crawling underground, wriggling through the earth, in order to scale rocks of the most fantastic shapes is a part of the sport. Rock chambers in the Mendips and Pennines have been visited by the intrepid investigators, and relics of the Bronze and Pleistocene ages have been found in caverns brilliant with stalactites and stalagmites of fantastic shapes.

Two enterprising storekeepers in a small town in Iowa, evidently opportunists, have domesticated a thrifty colony of bees which preempted the loft of their store building. The squatters, using the empty wall spaces as a hive, paid for their keep by storing quantities of honey which, when discovered, was sold by the merchants at a price no doubt "as close to the actual cost of production, freight, and handling" as possible. Now hives are to be provided, and the vacant room is to be converted into an inclosed apiary, where the bees will be expected to increase their industrious activities. Presumably the increased "overhead" expense will be passed on impartially to the uncomplaining ultimate consumer.

SPAIN has once again placed Tangier upon the agenda. She has set it down for discussion, and if it gets no farther than a spirited debate she will keep raising the issue until it assumes a happier complexion. Her intentions are clear. She makes no secret of the fact that she wants control of Tangier, and through her political mouthpiece cries out aloud that the place ought to be ceded to her. To all intents and purposes her desire has nothing derogatory behind it, but it finds expression at an inopportune time, when the policy of the world has acquired the new orientation of self-determination, and left the idea of aggrandizement a great distance in the rear.

A FORMER Prince of Wales spent seven weeks in the Scilly Isles, but he does not appear to have had the same power of getting through work as the present Duke of Cornwall. It was in March, 1640, that the former visit was paid, when the Prince was accompanied by Sir Edward Hyde, afterward Lord Clarendon, who took the opportunity to write his "History of the Rebellion" during his enforced stay in quiet surroundings, where, even to this day, there is not a picture palace or a playhouse to distract the attention, or a train or tram car to disturb the would-be historian.

MR. EDGAR WALLACE seems to think he can get what he wants more easily in the United States than in Great Britain. What he wants is a play shop, not a place where you can play, but a somewhere that people can step into and look round for the exact kind of play they want. He thinks it is a waste of time offering a play round, and that it would be much more expeditious if people would go and shop for plays.